THE EXAMINER.

No. 803. SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1823.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

THE CROWN OFFICE—SPECIAL JURIES.

BESIDES the arbitrary and suspicious mode adopted in the nomination of Special Juries, which we have exposed in former Papers, there are some regulations and practices in the Crown-office, which greatly increase the temptation to do wrong on the part of the Master, and of which we believe the public are not at all aware.

The Master, it seems, receives *a shilling in the pound* on all fines and compositions decreed by the Court of King's Bench. This, however, is not all the advantage the imposition of fines produces him:—The whole amount of the fines is paid in the first instance to him, and he accounts again for it to the Treasury, deducting his poundage. How long he *now* has the use of these monies, we cannot exactly say; but if the practice be not altered within a short time, he may easily make a respectable income out of the *interest alone* of the average amount in his hands. We have no information, we repeat, as to the practice of Mr. LUSHINGTON at the present time; but we know that previous Masters had large sums in their hands for indefinite periods. We understand farther, that Mr. LUSHINGTON'S immediate predecessor, JAMES TEMPLAR, when he died in 1813 owed the Treasury many thousand pounds,—which balance, it has been said, was never paid in full, but a composition was made with his heirs.

In almost all cases between the Crown and the subject, fine and imprisonment are the penalties inflicted upon conviction of the defendant. The more verdicts for the Crown, therefore, the more fines for the Treasury, and the more poundage and interest money for the Master of the Crown-office, who nominates the Juries by whom the convictions are obtained. We may observe then, first, that the Master has a direct pecuniary interest in the nomination of Juries likely to convict defendants in cases where fines are frequently imposed; secondly, that (if the practice, as we have stated, be not altered of late) it is in the power of Government to let the fine-monies remain a longer or less time in the hands of the Master, according to the degree of affection with which they regard him; and of course to reward him by the profitable use of large sums for any service he may do them.

ow we put it to the common sense of the public, if this mode of paying a judicial officer be just or decent towards that numerous and suffering class of men placed in the situation of defendants against the Crown? Is it not rather of a piece with the bad and partial system that taints the administration of justice in all cases where the Government is pitted against an individual? *Fees* are universally objectionable—they are a corrupt and oppressive substitute for fixed salary:—but how much more scandalous where, as in the case of the Master of the Crown-office, they offer to a public servant entrusted with a preposterous *discretion*, a direct pecuniary temptation to be corrupt and partial!

Why was the Master's power of selecting Juries objected to? Because he is an officer appointed by the nominees of the Crown (the Judges) and may be reasonably supposed to have a bias towards those powers who *have* given him a lucrative situation, and have so many "good things" still to give.* This general objection to a *needless* discretion on the part of an officer so circumstanced, was strong and unanswerable, as the recent Debate and the empty flippancy of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL abundantly proved; for the trick of opposing personal character and pretended superiority to temptation, to complaints against a defective *system*, is merely impertinent and insulting. If the general objection however be so strong, how overwhelming is this fact of the direct pecuniary interest to be partial, which the practice of the Crown-office offers to the Master!

Among the many gross and daring abuses flourishing under our boroughmongering Oligarchy, the Special-Jury System has a fair claim to the "bad pre-eminence." Why is a system productive of no one good result, but of all sorts of suspicion and discontent, persevered in, unless there be a secret corrupt motive for the obstinacy? Why is it maintained, when the simple plan of taking the names by BALLOT would at once remove all distrust and complaint? It is absurd to say, we have no right to suspect wrong-doing, without direct evidence of corruption. It is the duty of the nation to watch with the utmost vigilance its official servants, and it is its undoubted right to suspect them wherever they needlessly assume a power to do wrong. This right is the sole foundation of all preventive laws, which proceed on the principle, that men will very probably abuse their power, tempted by interest, and if they are, can do so with a tolerable chance of impunity. Now the *discretion* in the nomination of juries gives a corrupt Master not a *chance*, but a *certainty* of impunity;—for however strong may be the suspicion, actual proof of wilful packing can never be had. The people have therefore the very best right to suspect an officer assuming so outrageous a power; and the very pertinacity in insisting that he ought not to be suspected, only causes him to be more so. So long as the chief Law Officer of the Crown can give no better answer to the exposure of an unfair and suspicious system, than a brazen assertion—that it is the best system he can *conceive of*,—so long will the people unavoidably suspect, that nothing but a corrupt and unjust object could produce an obstinate perseverance in a practice gratuitously odious and irritating.

* Mr. LUSHINGTON, as was stated in Parliament the other day, actually holds another office in the direct gift of the Crown; and indeed the situation of Master is itself a very snug and desirable post; the emoluments being, we understand, 1,000*l.* a-year, and the time of actual attendance in the office not more than two out of the twelve months.

CITY—AID TO THE SPANIARDS, &c.

On Tuesday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, to consider the propriety of aiding the Spaniards in their struggle with France,—the LORD MAYOR in the Chair. Before the discussion commenced respecting Spain, a petition from the Greek Committee, brought by Lords Erskine and Milton, Messrs. Hobhouse, Smith, Hume, Tennyson, and Evans, was presented by Alderman Wood, praying for the aid of the Corporation in forwarding the great and holy cause which they (the Greek Committee) were engaged to promote. This petition having been read, it was referred, after some discussion, to the Committee of General Purposes.

Mr. GALLOWAY then addressed the Court, calling upon the Corporation to set a patriotic example, by subscribing a portion of its funds in aid of the suffering people of Spain, now engaged in a glorious struggle for independence. He thought that when France saw the moral force of England arrayed against her, she would be discouraged in her atrocious projects. The Court, on former occasions, had voted sums of money in aid of the suffering Portuguese, Russians, and Germans; and he thought they could not be less generous towards the Spaniards, who were now suffering under the unprovoked attack of an ambitious and unprincipled power.—Mr. Galloway concluded by moving the following Resolutions:—

"1. That the National Independence being to States what practical Liberty is to Individuals, this Court considers the attempt by one State to overthrow the independence of another, as an attack upon the whole civilized world; and views with indignation and abhorrence the unprincipled and unprovoked invasion of the Peninsula, for the wicked purpose of forcing upon the people of Spain institutions not only hostile to their rights and liberties, but degrading to this enlightened age; and further considers, that the restless and tyrannical conduct of the present French Government towards Spain is more destructive of the peace, and more dangerous to the independence and welfare of Europe, than the arbitrary measures of Napoleon against that country This Court, there-

fore, is of opinion, that so flagrant a violation of national rights should be execrated and resisted by every liberal and free nation.—2. That this Court sincerely and deeply sympathises with the brave and suffering people of Spain, and zealously applauds their patriotic determination, rather to perish in their righteous struggle for independence and freedom, than submit to the degradation, persecution, and insulting wrongs that would inevitably result from the destruction of their Constitutional and Representative Government. This Court, therefore, cheerfully contributes the sum of One Thousand Pounds, from the City's cash, to assist the Spanish nation in their exertions to triumph in their glorious conflict with the ambitious Bourbon Government of France.—3. That a Committee be appointed to superintend the application of this grant, and that the Chamberlain of this City be instructed to pay the said sum of One Thousand Pounds as the Committee may direct; this Court having a firm reliance that the example of the Corporation of London will be readily followed by other Corporations and Public Bodies throughout the United Kingdom."

Mr. HANSARD seconded the motion. Nothing, he said, was wanted by the Spaniards, to bring the contest to a glorious termination, but the *materiel* of war; and this, he trusted, would be afforded by the generous sympathy of the British people.

Mr. WALSH moved, as an amendment, that 2000*l.* instead of 1000*l.* be inserted in the Resolutions—a motion which was seconded by Mr. PATTEN, who observed, that the conduct of the French was not to be deprecated merely as an invasion of Spain, but as an attack upon those principles common to every free people,—the right to be governed by a Constitution of their own choice.

Mr. FAVELL was of opinion, that they could express their detestation of the proceedings of the French Government as well by voting one sum as another; and he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, in order to avoid a division in the Court.

The LORD MAYOR suggested, that as England was in amity with France, it would be better to omit a passage in the Resolutions, which spoke of the "ambitious and wicked Government of France."—To this Mr. GALLOWAY assented, observing, that the acts of the French Government would speak for themselves.

Mr. JUPP was of opinion, that 500*l.* would be sufficient, in the present state of their finances.

Mr. S. DIXON thought that the present was a case in which the Court was not called upon to interfere. Russia had been aided, but then Russia had the claim of having driven the enemy from her territory by an immense sacrifice on the part of the people.

Mr. SLADE said, he was rather surprised at the objections made to the motion on the score of economy. He heard of no similar objections when large sums were voted for civic feasts. Thousands and thousands had been expended in that manner, without a murmur; and he thought it would not be to the credit of the Corporation of London, if they shewed themselves less anxious in the cause of civil liberty, than in matters of eating and drinking.

Sir R. C. GLYNN wished that the French might be driven out of Spain; but as both Houses of Parliament, and the majority of the country, had approved the policy which had led Ministers to pursue a neutral course, if that Court voted in favour of the Resolutions, there was an end at once to our neutrality; and Gentlemen should be prepared to come forward and declare, that they wished not for neutrality, but for war."

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN asked, whether any objection had been made on the score of economy, when it was proposed to borrow 20,000*l.* to give a feast to the Allied Sovereigns, and to expend 10,000*l.* on a Coronation banquet? If such an objection had been made, he had never heard of it, and he therefore thought that the objection to the present grant, on the score of frugality, came with a very bad grace from the quarter in which it originated. (*Hear!*) The Honourable Baronet had expressed his dislike to the invasion of Spain. "But," said he, "you ought to recollect that Government has determined on a strict neutrality, and that Parliament have sanctioned that policy by large majorities; will you therefore fly in the face of Government and the Legislature?" He would answer that question by putting another. Did they think that if the Government had determined on war, the two Houses would not have sanctioned it by the same large majorities? (*Hear.*)—The Worthy Alderman then went on to contend that the British Goverument had been deluded in the late negotiations, and to express his opinion that a part of the British Cabinet would rejoice in the full success of the French arms in Spain. But were the people of England on that account to stand idle and unconcerned spectators in a struggle of so much importance to the most vital interests of liberty and humanity? He trusted that they had not yet so degenerated from the high spirit of their ancestors, as to sit tamely by when a deadly blow was aimed at the independence, not merely of Spain, but of every civilized nation in Europe. As to whether the vote should be 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.*, he thought it was a matter of little moment. A display of public opinion was more important than a large subscription, and he should therefore vote for the lesser grant, as he thought that would be equally decisive of the opinion of the Corporation of London, and would not be so great as to deter other Corporations from following their example.

Mr. WALSH now begged leave to withdraw his amendment, which was withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. JAMES said, that the Spanish affairs were not in the flourishing state which was represented, and that no money which the Court could vote would be of any material assistance. It would be as well, therefore, to keep their money, and to express their feelings by their Resolutions.

Mr. CROCKER opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be a violation of the neutrality which this country professed. He then went into a long calculation of the resources of Spain, and contended (amidst several marks of the impatience of the Court) that Spain was not in a situation to carry on the contest; and to grant the sum moved for would be only throwing their money away. He added, that if the Ambassador of France did not call upon the Attorney-General to file an information against the Court, if it passed Resolutions couched in such improper language as was used in the requisition, he would deserve to be turned out of his office, as betraying the duty he owed to his country. (*Hear, and a laugh.*)

Alderman THOMPSON said, there was only one opinion throughout the country on this subject, and that was—that the attack of Spain by France was an act of the most atrocious injustice. That, however, was not now the question; neither was it whether they should give 1,000*l.* or 500*l.*; but whether the country was to embark in the Spanish cause? for the Resolutions proposed called on all corporate bodies to imitate their example, and if they did so, would they not put the Government of the country into such a situation as to be forced into a war? On these grounds he should give his most decided opposition to the Resolutions.

Mr. GALLOWAY briefly replied, and defended the justice and necessity of passing the Resolutions; which were then put, and declared to be carried in the affirmative.—A division was, however, called for, and took place, when there appeared—For the Resolutions:—Aldermen, 4; Commoners, 68; Tellers, 2; Total, 74. Against them:—Aldermen, 7; Commoners, 16; Tellers, 2; Total, 25.—Majority for the Resolutions, and the grant of 1,000*l.*, 49.

Majority who voted against the Grant.—ALDERMEN—Sir C. Hunter, Sir J. Perring, Sir C. Flower, Sir R. C. Glyn, Barts., Bridges, Atkins, and Thompson.—COMMONERS—Messrs. Dixon, James, Crocker, Hurcott, Colebatch, Bladen, R. Smith, Garratt, Adderley, Cowie, Cape, Hurlock, Richie, Gibbs, Degrave, and Blakesley.

THE GREEK SUBSCRIPTION.

A Common Council was held on Friday. The Committee of General Purposes made a Report, recommending a donation of 500*l.* to the Greeks; but Mr. JAMES moved an Amendment to make it 1,000*l.* which was carried by a great majority, only 7 hands being held up in the negative.

The LORD MAYOR suggested various doubts respecting the legality of votes of money to parties at war with governments who were in alliance with England. His Lordship said he had referred the question to the City Law-Officers, who greatly doubted the legality of these votes. The Meeting however paid no attention to these scruples.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A Dispatch from General Donnadieu, dated Solzona, June 1, describes Mina as having "escaped by a miracle," by "throwing himself into a frightful precipice, the access to which was impossible (*un precipice affreux d'un acces impossible*) without giving his soldiers time to rest." It further states, that by these exertions Mina got into Urgel on the 31st May, but that his "army is extinguished and completely demoralised, and that he ravages the country for provisions."

"DECLARATION.

"We, Louis Antoine d'Artois, son of France, Duke of Angoulême, General-in-Chief of the French Army in Spain;

"In pursuance of our decree of the 23d instant, directing that the Councils of Castile and the Indies be convoked, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of the Members who should form the Regency of the kingdom;—In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the assembled Councils, under the same date, purporting that the Councils did not consider themselves authorized by the laws of the kingdom to elect a Regency, but that they thought it their duty to present to us the list of the persons who appeared to them the most proper for that high office;—In pursuance of the list presented to us on the 24th, in execution of this resolution and containing the following names—The Duke of Infantado, the Duke of Montemart, the Baron d'Eroles, the Bishop of Osma, Don Antonio Gomez Calderon;—

"We declare in the name of his Majesty the King of France, our Lord and Uncle, that we recognize the above-named members as composing the Regency of the Kingdom, during the captivity of his Majesty King Ferdinand VII.

"LOUIS ANTOINE.

"*Given in our head-quarters, Madrid May* 25.

(Countersigned) "DE MARTIGNAC, Councillor of State, and Civil Commissioner of his Most Christian Majesty."

PARIS, JUNE 7.—The *Moniteur* contains two Royal Ordinances—one appointing the Marquis de Lauriston, Minister of the Household, to the dignity of Marshal of France, in the room of the late Marshal Davoust; the other naming the new Marshal to be Commander-in-chief of the *second* corps of reserve of the army in Spain.

PARIS, JUNE 8.—From different points of France 12,000 men are on their march to the Duke of Angouleme, and 8,000 to Marshal Moncey.—*Pilote.*

PARIS, JUNE 10.—The *Moniteur* contains an Ordonnance, directing the organization, without delay, of the sixty additional squadrons of cavalry, authorised by the Budget of 1823.

SPAIN.

Letters of the 1st of June, from Bilboa, mention, that General Ballasteros had entered Valencia with 14,000 men; they add that Santona is extremely well fortified, and that the only 22 men who had been able to escape from the several actions the French and Spanish Royalists have had with the besieged and the guerillas, had reached Bilboa, accompanied by their Commander, Varrutia, a noted character, in the interest of the Bourbons. In the vicinity of Santona, therefore, not a Frenchman or a Royalist is now left. The Authorities placed in St. Ander by the French, are getting away as fast as they can, accompanied by the bishops, curates, and friars. Longa has also made off with them.

A private letter from Madrid states, that at the moment the French entered that city, and after the Constitutional garrison had withdrawn, great excesses were committed by the lower orders of the inhabitants. They broke the pillar of the Constitution into a thousand pieces, burst into the Hall of the Cortes, destroyed the chandeliers, benches, statues, &c. and burnt the acts and records. The houses of many noted Constitutionalists were attacked and pillaged. The balconies in many streets were hung with tapestry, the King's picture put up in public places, and a general illumination made; while the Book of the Constitution and Riego's picture were burnt by the common hangman. But before these scenes took place, the respectable inhabitants had left; all that could had gone to the neigh bouring villages, and others remained shut up in their houses; Madrid never looked so empty.

MADRID, MAY 28.—The Minister of War has announced to the Cortes, that General Ballasteros entered Valencia on the 10th, and that he dispersed the troops which blockaded the place.—*Private letter.*

IRUN, JUNE 2.—The report runs that General Ballasteros has beaten Ublman, and taken more than 4,000 prisoners. Others say that it was with a part of Molitor's corps that the action took place. Three thousand Constitutional guerillas, in several bands, hang on the high road to Madrid, between this and Vittoria.—*Private letter.*

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 12.

MARRIAGES OF DISSENTERS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN moved the second reading of the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, the object of which was to relieve Dissenters from the obligation to celebrate marriages according to the rites of the Church of England. He was sure that no benefit could arise either to Church or State by compelling parties to comply with forms repugnant to their consciences. All the Bill provided was, that Dissenters, after paying the regular fees of the church, should be at liberty to consummate the holy tie in question in the manner most conformable to their own religious impressions; and that their marriages should then be registered with those of their countrymen of the established church.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was opposed to making such mighty changes in the law of marriage at so late a period of the session. Besides, the Bill was too general to be carried into effect. No man could be a greater friend to toleration than himself, but this Bill went too far. It would enable persons to set up a place for the celebration of marriage in every village throughout England (for they knew how easy it was to procure a license under the Registry Act) and that, not only for individuals whose religious tenets were known, but it would introduce Joanna Southcot's followers, together with Ranters, Jumpers, and various other sects, of whose principles they knew nothing. It went even farther, for it gave protection to all religious opinions hereafter promulgated. It would be wiser to give this Bill up, and introduce another next session.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL opposed the Bill in its present state, but did not wish it to be given up altogether. The argument for the object of the Bill was unanswerable, after having recognized the principle in the case of the Jews and Quakers. There were parts of the marriage ceremony which certain sects could not conscientiously agree to; and to say to those persons, "We will either force you to go through that ceremony, or we will prevent you from entering into that state of life which is necessary for your happiness and virtue," could not be maintained as a just doctrine. He objected however to the mode of relief proposed by the present Bill. Perhaps a better way would be, to omit a portion of the church-service, if the church did not object, on the marriages of Dissenters. Again, the provision, with respect to the place where marriages might be solemnized, called for revision. Under the present Bill, marriages might be contracted in every ale-house.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY was alarmed at the present proposal. It was the first proposition ever made in that House to alter the Liturgy of the Established Church. And for what purpose? For the purpose of accommodating those who were not of the Church of England---to accommodate sects who founded their faith and religious belief on private and unlearned interpretations of the Scripture. No man had a greater respect for toleration than he had. It was a proper and necessary thing. But the present Bill went beyond the point to which it should go, namely ---that of giving relief to scruples of conscience.

The Bishop of WORCESTER and Lord HARROWBY thought the Bill ought to go to a Committee, in order to be modified.---Lord REDESDALE opposed it altogether.---The Bishop of CHESTER said that no Bill, so nearly affecting the feelings and scruples of the church, should be proceeded in, when so many bishops were absent.

Lord CALTHORP observed, that sufficient reason was shewn for going into a Committee. Neither the interests of religion, nor the interests of the church, called on them to force individuals to an apparent acquiescence in opinions, which, in their view, were repugnant to reason, and contrary to the Scripture.

The Bishop of LLANDAFF said, that the great body of the sectarians had no religious ceremony of marriage; and he did not think the moral and religious interests of the community could be safe, if such a latitude were allowed as was proposed by this Bill.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, the object of this Bill was to relieve religious scruples, and nothing else. The Rt. Rev. Prelate asserted, that the moral and religious interests of the community would not be safe under its provisions. Now he thought those interests were not much advanced by forcing persons, in despite of religious scruples, to an occasional conformity. Few things gave him more pain than to see the Rt. Reverend Bench always thus indisposed to give relief to tender consciences: he should be glad to see the Rt. Rev. Bench adopt principles which would reflect more honour on the Church of England.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN, in reply, confessed he was really disappointed---seeing that, under the existing law, so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects must either act against their own consciences, or refrain from entering into this most sacred connexion---that Noble Lords should refuse their assent even to go into a Committee *to inquire* whether so grievous an evil admitted of no remedy.

The House divided---For the second reading, 21---Against, 27---Majority, 6.

Friday, June 13.

The Prison Laws Consolidation Bill was forwarded a stage,---a clause being introduced, on the motion of Lord Sidmouth, to empower gaolers to inflict corporal punishment on persons sentenced to hard labour and on convicted felons, for infraction of prison regulations.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 9.

SILK MANUFACTURE BILL.

On the motion that the Report of the Committee upon this Bill be agreed to (Counsel having been heard against it) Mr. BUXTON contended that the Bill would throw the Spital-fields weavers on the parish, raise the poor-rates, and tend to pauperize the population of Spital-fields. He finally moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be sent to a Special Committee up-stairs.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that if the present regulations were continued, the silk-trade would be lost to the metropolis, for it would be transferred to that place where it could be manufactured cheaper. If a high rate of wages was to be fixed in London, why not in the country? Yet nobody, he imagined, would contend for such a system.

Mr. ELLICE thought it was unwise to regulate the price of labour, but if one such regulation was to be removed, so ought all. He was of opinion that time should be allowed to consider the measure.

Col. WOOD, Mr. P. MOORE, and Mr. T. WILSON, were for the Bill's going to a Committee.

Mr. HUME could not discern the advantage of sending the Bill to a Committee: all the manufacturers agreed in calling for the repeal of those impolitic restrictions, which had by no means promoted the manufactures of Spital-fields.

Mr. BRIGHT was of opinion that distress, confusion, and discontent, would follow the repeal of the Spital-field [illegible] Act, and that investigation was particularly necessary.

Mr. RICARDO observed, that the question was, whether labour should or should not be free? It was highly improper that wages should be kept up by the interference of the Magistrate. The laws respecting artisans leaving the country, and those against combinations, ought to be repealed.

Mr. G. PHILIPS supported the Bill.

Mr. BROUGHAM approved the principle of the Bill, as he thought the repeal of the Spital-fields Acts would benefit both workman and employer—still he was of opinion that inquiry should be granted, if it were only out of respect to the prejudices of the petitioners, for even a bad system, long acted upon, ought not to be abolished without inquiry.

After some further discussion, the motion for a Committee was negatived by 68 to 60, and the report was received.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. DUTIES.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr. CREEVEY called the attention of the House to the grievance known in the Leeward Islands by the name of the Four and a half per Cent Duties, and read petitions against the impost from Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Montserrat. Mr. Creevey said, he thought it hard upon these five islands, that they should be saddled with the maintenance of so many ladies and gentlemen of condition in England. He wished that the petitions of the islanders could be heard by those parties who did them the favour to be rich at their expense. He was the farthest in the world from desiring any interference with the private arrangements of the Royal Family; but the King had granted pensions to two of his Sisters at the expense of the unlucky Leeward Islands. He meant nothing offensive; but he could not understand upon what principle these pensions should have been granted. The princesses were already amply provided for by the nation. If the King wished to give them 1,000*l.* a-year more, he might have done so out of his civil list. But why the Leeward Islands were to have the honour of contributing to the subsistence of the Duke of Glocester or of

the Prince of Hesse Hombourg, he could not conceive. Then there were five pensions of 500*l.* each to the Miss Fitzclarences. Considering what the country had done for the Duke of Clarence, his Royal Highness really ought to maintain his children himself, and not charge them upon the colonies. There were gentlemen, too, high in office—one whom he (Mr. Creevey) saw in his place (Mr. Canning) and one whom he did not see—who were pleased to allow the Leeward Islands to make provisions for their families; an honour of which the islands were by no means desirous, and a principle to which he decidedly objected. Rt. Hon. Gentlemen could not say that they were ignorant of the distress of the colonies. They could support the colonies by taxing East India sugar, or by taxing the consumer of West India sugar in England; but it never occurred to them to abate that tax out of which their own pensions were derived. There was a charge of no less than 13,000*l.* upon the droits of the Admiralty for deficiencies (as to pensions payable) of the 4½ per cent. fund. The duty being 4½ per cent. upon the rum and sugar itself, its results, at the present low price of produce, did not meet the amount of pensions charged upon it. And here he (Mr. Creevey) decidedly had to complain again. The ladies and gentlemen had certainly no right of claim for deficiencies. They were pensioned upon the islands. They were to have so much rum and sugar—not so much money; and if they could not get all they wanted, they were bound to be contented with what they could get. If the House (said Mr. C.) would not take a case like the present into consideration, he hoped, at least, to hear no more jokes about parliamentary reform—no more witty remarks in the Red Lion and King of Bohemia style from the Rt. Hon. Gentleman opposite. If the House did turn its back upon the case, might not the country fairly say, that *nominally, indeed, it was a Representation of the People of England, but in reality a Private Corporation enriching its non-members from all means within its reach, whether abroad or at home?* The Hon. Member sat down by moving several resolutions, in which he had embodied the petitions of the persons on whose behalf he proceeded---the concluding one being as follows:---"That it further appears to this House, that this partial and oppressive tribute from the sugar and rum of the Leeward Islands, is converted, for the most part, into pensions for persons of the higher orders of the mother country, including even Members of the Royal Family, Ministers of the Crown, Members of both Houses of Parliament, their families or connexions; and that under the present deplorable condition of the Leeward Islands, the further exaction of the tribute from them is a scandal upon the mother country, and an intolerable grievance upon these colonies, which this House, appealed to as it has been, is alike bound in honour and justice to see removed forthwith."

Mr. CANNING contended, that it was the right of the Crown to dispose of these Duties in any way it deemed suitable; and as to his own connexion with the fund, he said, that many years ago, on retiring from office, he had a right to a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year, which he had declined, and it was afterwards commuted for one of half that amount, for a person who had direct claims upon his protection. *(Hear!)* Certainly it was open to Parliament to deliberate as to the disposal of the Fund; but the Hon. Gentleman well knew that if he (Mr. Canning) chose, he could have taunted him with the names of persons in the same situation who were connected with parties highly respected by the Hon. Gentleman. That mode was too invidious for him to follow. The Hon. Gentleman did not seem to have made out any case which was likely to bring a vote of censure from the House.

Mr. HUME defended the course taken by his Hon. Friend for bringing forward this motion. He hoped the West India proprietors would vote for it, as it went to relieve them in their distresses from the burden of the four and a half per cent. duties.

Mr. BROUGHAM argued, that it was clearly a new principle upon which the fund had been administered- -that of burdening it, as long as there remained any thing of it, with pensions; and after the exhaustion, bringing into its aid another fund, which might be drawn upon with as much freedom as circumstances could require. There was one particular ground for entertaining the motion totally overlooked by the Right Hon. Gentleman, and that was the unexampled distress set forth in the petitions from the colonies charged with this tribute. They had always, even in their prosperity, felt it to be oppressive and grievous; in their present sufferings and sorrows, it was intolerably burdensome. Never were claims more opportunely and properly urged---never could the House, with a clearer sense of propriety, go into discussion as to the propriety of relieving them from this burden.

On a division, Mr. Creevey's Resolutions were negatived by 103 to 46.

EXPENSES OF THE CORONATION.

Mr. HUME remarked, that the promise given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, before the Coronation, was, that the expenses would certainly not exceed 100,000*l.* It now turned out to be 238,000*l.* the remainder of which was taken from the French indemnities. Estimates so totally disagreeing with the expenses were a folly and a farce. There were some items so enormous, that it would be impossible to pass them by without inquiry. For the furniture and decoration of Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall, a sum of 111,000*l.* was charged. The Master of the Robes was set down at 24,700*l.* for his Majesty's robes. Of what service was it to attempt the relief of public burdens by cutting down small clerks, when such sums were expended for such purposes? A charge was also made for a diamond Crown. Now he had no objection, if such a bauble were necessary to grace the ceremony, that it should be used, if the expense were kept within reasonable bounds; but he was informed, that this crown had been made in 1819, and that it had been kept on hire from the jeweller at the expense of 8 or 9,000*l.* a-year. He thought this ought to be explained. The next item was 50,000*l.* for fitting up Westminster Abbey and Hall: why so great an expense had been incurred should be explained. There were a variety of other items, which equally required investigation. There was one in particular, a sum of 3,000*l.* paid to Sir George Nayler, towards the expense of an account of the ceremony which had been published. If it were indeed worth while to hand down to posterity a description of this ceremony, the expense should be paid by those who wanted the work. He reproached the Ministry with having shown very bad faith in calling for so small a sum as had been originally mentioned as the probable expense of the coronation, and afterwards proposing a vote of upwards of 238,000*l.* They knew that if the latter sum had been originally asked, it would not have been granted. He would also accuse the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues of having violated the public faith by taking money to which they had no right. The House could not sanction so unjustifiable a proceeding. It would fail in its duty to the public if it did not call, before it proceeded one step further, or voted away one shilling more, for an examination into the profligate extravagance which this bill displayed. He should therefore move, as an amendment---"That as the amount of 238,238*l.* charged as the expenses of his Majesty's coronation, so greatly exceeded the estimate, it is expedient to appoint a select committee to inquire into the circumstances which have occasioned that excess of charge, and into the several items constituting that charge, and also to inquire by what authority the sum of 138,238*l.* has been applied to discharge the coronation expenses, without the previous sanction of the House."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that a large portion of the expenses was owing to the coronation having been deferred; and his Predecessor, when he named his estimate, had never supposed they were so accurate that they would not be exceeded. The rarity of the occurrence, the length of time which had elapsed since the last instance of it, rendered it impossible to tell its amount. It was of course to be carried on with the same splendour and magnificence as before; and whatever the Hon. Gentleman might think, he did not believe the country thought it was unbecoming the station in which it was displayed. He said that the Hon. Gentleman was under a mistake respecting the manner in which the additional sum had been supplied. It was from the surplus of the French Indemnity charge, and arose from 2,000,000 of francs which had been paid for the fortifications in the Netherlands, and in aid of the maintenance of the British army in Flanders. This surplus, then, it was thought to be competent for the Crown to dispose of as might seem expedient to the Government, and he could not see any more natural or proper mode of providing for the expenses which had been incurred.

Mr. H. G. BENNET reprobated the expenditure, and supported the amendment.

Mr. BROUGHAM hoped his Hon. Friend would not withdraw his motion, for the inquiry he sought was the only method by which he could hope to effect his object. Good God! was the sum of 24,000*l.* to be paid for a dress? It was a subject of national interest that the state and splendour of the monarch should be duly supported; but it was also the bounden duty of the House to interpose when culpable extravagance appeared to have been committed.

Mr. HOBHOUSE stated his intention of voting for the amendment, and at the same time he would take this opportunity of expressing a hope that the House would take some measure to provide against the renewal of fees upon commissions *in the event of the demise of the Crown.* He understood an expense of 70,000*l.* would be incurred by the persons now holding commissions, if any such accident should happen. As Westminster Hall had been mentioned, he would observe also that he trusted those persons in whose hands the exercise of the public taste was lodged, would see that that ancient edifice was not again obstructed; the windows had been opened at considerable expense, and he hoped the public would not have to pay for closing them again.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when there appeared for the amendment, 65; against it, 110.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

Mr. HUME wished to draw the particular attention of the committee to the charges made on account of Foreign Ambassadors. They were placed in a most extraordinary situation, in consequence of the Rt. Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs refusing them the necessary returns. In a diplomatic point of view, this country was worse off than any other in Europe. Every thing was done at the head-quarters of the allies, and our Government was kept in perfect ignorance; so that our ambassadors might as well be at home. The Hon. Member then referred to the following comparative statement of the expense of diplomatic service in 1792 and 1820:---

	1792	1820
Total amount of salaries and annual allowances	£83,463	£149,778
Outfit and equipage	800	13,191
Extraordinary and incidental expenses, charges, &c.	5,985	35,092
Pensions to retired Ministers	11,486	54,204
	£101,734	252,265
		101,734
Expense of 1820, exceeding that of 1792, by . .		£150,531

After making many excellent observations upon this subject, Mr. H. concluded by moving for a reduction of 52,790*l.* from the present vote of 160,090*l.*

Mr. CANNING said, that with reference to the expenditure of the foreign embassies, he could assure the Hon. Member that they were strictly kept in the whole amount within the stipulated sum settled between the Crown and Parliament in the year 1816. No plate was given since that time which was not permanently assigned for the use of the embassy, and not as before, the property of the ambassador. So long as the scale of expenditure of 1816 was not exceeded, there was no ground for the proposed reduction.

Mr. LENNARD was of opinion that this vote was upon an extravagant and unnecessary scale.

The Committee then divided upon Mr. Hume's amendment, when the numbers were---For the amendment, 16---against it, 70---majority against it, 54. The original vote was then agreed to.

[No House on Tuesday.]

Wednesday, June 11.

Mr. P. MOORE agreed to postpone till next session his Bill for abolishing the Combination Laws.

IRELAND---SHERIFF OF DUBLIN.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS stated, that Sir Francis Burdett, being unable from illness to attend the House, was compelled to defer till next session his motion founded on the Enquiry respecting the Sheriff of Dublin.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in consequence of this postponement, also deferred his motion upon the state of Ireland, which was intended to be consequent on the Honourable Baronet's. But he gave notice that in a few days he should present a Petition from the Roman Catholics, complaining of the administration of justice in that country, which he should move to refer to a Committee of the whole House.

MILITARY FLOGGING.

Mr. HOBHOUSE, for the same reason as that mentioned by Mr. J. Williams, postponed the motion upon Military Flogging, of which his Hon. Colleague had given notice.

SILK MANUFACTURE BILL.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved the third reading of this Bill.

The LORD-MAYOR moved, that the Bill should be read a third time this day six months,—urging that it ought not to pass without giving the persons interested an opportunity of being heard against it.

Mr. GURNEY and Mr. J. BENETT supported the Amendment.

Mr. RICARDO supported the Bill. He contended, that the tendency of the existing law was to diminish the rate of wages; for though the rate of wages was nominally high, the men had so little work to do, that in point of fact their earnings were very low. He denied that the Bill would injure the workmen. The commodity could be made up in the country and sold by the master-manufacturer at a fair profit for 1*l.* 4*s.* If the same commodity were made up in London, the master-manufacturer had to pay the weaver no less than 1*l.* 3*s.* Under such circumstances it was not to be expected that the master-manufacturer would continue to carry on his trade in London. If the present Bill however passed into a law, the master-manufacturers in London would be able to compete successfully with those in the country, on account of the great advantages of the local situation of London.

Mr. P. MOORE said, that if this impolitic Bill passed, thousands of the weavers in Spitalfields would be thrown on the poor-rates—just as those of Coventry had formerly been.

Mr. HUME read an Extract from the Report of the Lords' Committee in 1821 upon the Spitalfields Acts, stating that the tendency of the existing monopoly was to banish the trade from Spitalfields into the country, where it could be carried on with freedom and greater profit; and that the system must end in the ruin both of masters and workmen. Mr. Hume strongly supported the present Bill, which repealed the Spitalfields Acts.

Mr. JAMES said, that if these Acts were to be repealed, not merely ought the Combination Acts to be repealed, but also those which prevented artisans from carrying their labour abroad. He thought that if the principles of free trade were to be admitted, they ought also to be applied to the Corn Laws. *(Astounding cries of Hear, hear!)* He opposed the Bill.

The House divided:—For the third reading, 53---Against it, 40---Majority, 13.---The Bill passed.

[The House was surrounded this evening by thousands of the Spitalfields weavers, anxious to know the result of the debate, and fearing lest their wages would be greatly reduced, if the compulsory rate were abolished, and the trade was made free. One of them in the gallery frequently, during the speeches, cried out, "Hear, hear!" and "Remember the poor weavers!"]

CASH PAYMENTS.

Mr. WESTERN brought forward his motion, the object of which was to institute an inquiry into the state of the Currency since 1797. He was convinced, he said, that the contraction of the currency by the Act of 1819, had heaped calamity upon the country, had added greatly to the burdens of the people, and had worked such a spoliation of property as had altered the ranks of society. He did not view this merely as an agricultural question—he protested against its being so considered, though it had certainly had the effect of so reducing the income of the landed proprietor, the profits of his tenants, and the wages of labour, that country gentlemen were impoverished, farmers distressed, and peasants degraded. It was a prevailing notion in some quarters that agriculture was recovering, and that it would in time revert to its former state of prosperity. Nothing could be more fatal than this expectation, and the average price of wheat, during the last quarter, showed that it was founded in error. Between Jan. and May the average price of wheat had been only 46*s.* and of barley 30*s.* and though the barley last year was only two-fifths of a crop, the price had not been higher than it was 30 years ago. He contended that the monied income of the country in all other branches had been reduced 30 per cent. and it was admitted that it had been lowered 10 per cent. even by his antagonists. The income of the land in England, Scotland, and Ireland, might be estimated, before the repeal of the property tax, at 50,000,000*l.* and the value of the produce at four times that sum, or 200,000,000*l.*; and the effect of the Bill of 1819 had been just the same as if 20 millions of new taxes had been laid upon the land. There was a reduction of 30 per cent. upon the gross produce, or 60 millions out of 200 millions, and it was taken from the rental of the landlord, the profits of the tenant, and the wages of the peasant. Here Mr. W. entered upon various statements in proof of his positions. It was, he said, to be recollected, that during the last 21 years all contracts had been made, settlements granted, mortgages fixed, and jointures settled: they were framed on the basis of the land under the former currency. Taking, therefore, 30 per cent. under such circumstances, was to reduce landed proprietors to the utmost distress—to make even peers paupers, and the gentry of the land absolute beggars. He called upon landed proprietors on the other side to deny this statement. [The Ministerial benches were at this time extremely empty, and voices from the opposition side observed that there was not a landed proprietor on that side present.] No man could contradict the assertion; and the effect of the present system, if persevered in, would be to produce a wretched race of smock-frocked farmers, and a peasantry feeding upon potatoes: nothing was so much to be deprecated as a potatoe-fed population. Mr. Western contended, that the highest amount of taxation paid during the late war did not exceed the present amount, if calculated in the existing currency. The pay of the army had been nearly doubled. The pay of the navy had been greatly increased. The civil list, the salaries of officers, the cost of every establishment of the Government, had been raised. In all these cases the rates of payment had been raised to meet the depreciated currency; and upon what principle of fairness or common sense did Government revert to the high value of money, and yet leave all these establishments at the nominal rate of the low value? It was a violation of duty—of faith to the public—to restore, by an act, the higher value of the currency, and yet leave the country burdened with the same nominal amount which had only been laid upon it with a view to the lower value. Feeling that not only the landed proprietors but all ranks of people were interested in the present question—feeling that there only wanted some small change of circumstances to bring that pressure upon every class of men which had yet been felt chiefly by one class only—feeling this, he thought it his duty to urge the House to an inquiry; and should sit down by moving, "That a Committee be appointed to examine into changes of currency between the year 1793 and the present time, and to ascertain what effects had been produced by those changes—first, upon the money income of the country as derived from its industry;—second, upon the amount of public debt and taxation as consequent upon the alteration of the money income of the country;—and last, upon private contracts between individuals."

Mr. RICARDO agreed with the Hon. Member in most of his propositions, but differed as to the inferences he drew from them, particularly as to the degree in which the value of the currency had been increased, and the degree in which prices generally had been diminished. He maintained that the depreciation had not, from every cause, been more than 10 per cent.; that the stock holders had not, upon the whole, been gainers, because 500 millions of the debt was contracted in the old legitimate currency, so that their previous loss being set off against their present advantage, they had not reaped any benefit whatever; and that as the profits of the landed proprietors had been very large from 1800 to 1814, if they were balanced against their subsequent losses, they would be found at least to equal them. Mr. Ricardo denied that there was a general depreciation, though Wheat had certainly fallen, owing to over-production and a succession of fine harvests. The productive state of the revenue proved clearly that prices could not have fallen 30 per cent.—After urging many arguments in opposition to the opinion of Mr. Western, Mr. Ricardo concluded by declaring, that the immediate effect of granting a Committee would be to produce the most mischievous effects, and to renew all the inconveniences which had been previously occasioned by the uncertainty and fluctuation of the currency.—*(Hear, hear!)*.

The Marquis of TITCHFIELD contended, that the question was one which was peculiarly fitted for consideration by a Committee. He was of opinion, that if the House declined the task of investigation, they would abandon a pressing duty. *(Hear, hear!)*. People who were said to be in every way informed, talked of the depreciation of the paper money as nonsense, and could not see the difference between a bank note at any former time, and a bank note now. He thought it proper, however, to call the recollection of the House to the memorable Resolution of 1811, when the House voted, at a time when a pound note and eight shillings were given for a guinea, that the pound note was not depreciated, they voted in fact, that one shilling was equivalent to eight shillings. *(Hear, and a laugh!)*. This was the valuable discovery of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, "a man who, for his singular merits and our unworthiness, said the Noble Lord, "has been taken from among us!"—*(Hear! and laughter!)*. The mischievous effects of that Resolution would long outlive his administration and his name. *(Hear!)* When the House, at the suggestion of that Minister, whose financial plans were so ruinous, told the nation that there was no depreciation, they encouraged

the Bank to make new issues, and the proprietors of poor soil to proceed with its cultivation, while they fondly imagined that all the additional Bank notes which they made were additional riches. When wheat was one hundred and forty shillings the quarter, men were induced to borrow sums, that now when the average price of wheat was 39s. they could not pay without ruin. In the war, the landed proprietor, when he left his land to his heir encumbered with mortgages and other burdens as a provision for his younger children, might have calculated on a fall of 20 per cent. in prices on the return of peace, but when from the measure which caused such a sudden rise in the currency a further decline of 30 per cent. took place, which made in the whole 50 per cent., the whole property of the heir was absorbed, his funds were unexpectedly withdrawn, he was driven to beggary or reduced to dependence on the younger branches of his family. *(Hear, hear!)*. This was not an imaginary case, as it had happened in every part of the country. Though the question of depreciation had been studiously involved in mystery, he was of opinion that it was intelligible to every ordinary comprehension that took the trouble to consider it. The principle was obvious. It might be simply stated by saying, if there were forty millions in circulation at one time, and eighty millions at another, and the transactions of the country the same at the two periods, then one pound at the former time would be equal to two pounds at the latter. But if there were forty millions at one time and 80 millions at another, and the transactions of the country were doubled, then a pound at the latter period would be equal to a pound at the former. For a long time, all the transactions of this country had been carried on in a depreciated currency. During the period of the depreciation of our currency, a great part of our debt had been contracted—a great portion of our taxes had been imposed. But had Ministers a right to turn round and say to the people—"It is true the taxes were imposed upon you in a depreciated, but you shall pay it in a restored currency; it will be more pleasant to us, and as for you, you must console yourselves with the glorious fact, that Bank notes have at length been converted into sovereigns!" After urging various other arguments, and noticing what he termed the atrocious conduct of France in the invasion of Spain, the Noble Marquis concluded by voting for the enquiry called for.

Mr. A. Baring opposed the motion, though he admitted that many deplorable consequences had arisen from tampering with the currency. He contended that the distress had not been confined to agriculturists—it had fallen also on the mercantile classes; great numbers of small capitalists had been swept away, but a new race speedily sprung up, while the ruin of the agricultural classes was more painful, because slower. As to the question of equitable adjustment, it was utterly impracticable. Their inquiries could never be carried even through a single parish. *(Hear)*. It would be quite unjust to take away from what was too much, without adding to what was too little. The inquiry would, therefore, be endless, and to the public unprofitable. Interference with contracts would be doing great injustice not only to the agriculturists, but to all the commercial classes of the country, particularly as such a measure must include not only the old contracts, but the new ones made since the restoration of a metallic medium. In making these observations, he did not wish to be included among those who thought that no injustice had been done by tampering with the currency, and the country was much indebted to his Honourable Friend for having brought the present subject under its notice.

A discussion now arose as to the adjournment of the debate, when it was agreed that it should be resumed to-morrow.

Thursday, June 12.

GRAND JURIES.

Mr. Denman presented a Petition from Liverpool, praying that the House would take into consideration the mode of forming Juries in England, with a view of remedying the evils which attached to it. The petitioners complained that great injustice arose from the circumstance of a particular class of persons only being summoned to serve on Grand Juries. In consequence of this mode, the Grand Jury of Lancaster had become a sort of standing Jury, the same names being continually placed on the panels. The Petitioners attributed the failure of justice in the trials of the Manchester Yeomanry mainly to the manner in which the Grand Jury of Lancashire was nominated.

Mr. B. Wilbraham thought that the House should not interfere with the province of the High Sheriff in the summoning Grand Juries.—Mr. C. Phillips believed that the mode of selecting the Grand Juries of Lancashire partook much of the nature of a monopoly, and was of opinion that the subject called for a complete investigation.—When the Petition was ordered to lie on the table, Mr. Denman observed, that one of the statements of the Petitioners was, that the number of persons who had served as Grand Jurors in Lancashire, during the last 12 years, was only 38, whereas it ought to have been 163. *(Hear.)*

ROMAN CATHOLIC MARRIAGES.

Dr. Phillimore presented a Petition from the Rev. Dr. Poynder, praying that the Roman Catholics of England might be put upon the same footing as those of Ireland, with respect to the performance of the marriage ceremony.—Ordered to be printed.

Sir J. Mackintosh presented a Petition from the Churchwardens, Overseers, and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Luke. They stated, that in that parish there were 40,000 inhabitants, very many of them Roman Catholics, and that naturally observing the rites of their own religion, they were married according to those rites; that such marriages (by a Roman Catholic priest) were illegal, and voidable at pleasure; that the children by them were all bastards, who were in many cases abandoned by their parents, and exposed to every species of immorality consequent upon the want of a parent's care; and that they became burthensome to the parish:—the Petitioners prayed, therefore, that the law might be altered, and marriages by Roman Catholics rendered legal.—After a conversation of some length, the Petition was ordered to be printed.

OLIVE, "PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND."

Sir G. Noel said, that in March last he presented a petition from the lady describing herself as the Princess Olive of Cumberland, praying that the House might take her case into consideration. He now gave notice, that on Wednesday next he would move that it be referred to a Committee.—He thought that it was not to the credit of Ministers, that this matter should be suffered to remain so long undetermined. If this lady was an impostor, it was for the credit of the Royal Family that that fact should be put out of doubt; but if she was not, it was still not for the credit of the Royal Family that her case should be so long neglected.—The Petition was ordered to be printed.

COAL METERS.

Mr. Hume presented a Petition from John Clayton, complaining of having been dismissed from the coal meter's office, without just cause and without compensation, after a service of several years.—Mr. Hume intimated his intention of bringing the subject of the coal meters' regulations before the House in the next Session.—The Petition was laid on the table.

CASH PAYMENTS.

The debate on Mr. Western's motion was resumed.—Mr. Wodehouse gave it as his opinion, that if Mr. Pitt had lived to the termination of the war, looking at the interests of all parties, he would have been thoroughly impressed with the necessary influence of the national debt, and would, in some way or other, have effected an equitable adjustment of existing contracts. The measure of 1819, he said, had brought a degree of suffering upon the country, of which the wisest neither knew the extent nor the duration.

Mr. James thought that Government, by changing the currency, had done neither more nor less than aid the Bank to commit a gross fraud upon its creditors. Nothing, in his view, could benefit the country but a rectification of contracts, and a large reduction of the national debt.

Lord Folkestone said, that the distress of the country was urgent, and little likely to abate, for the increase of prices at the present moment had nothing to do with the main question. The rise, such as it was, arose out of temporary causes. Two millions and a half of Bank-notes had been issued within the last two months. The speculations as to a war had operated. Then, the last harvest having been very early, and the harvest of the present year promising to be late, there was a considerable diminution in the supplies sent to market. As to meat, again, there was a considerable diminution of the supply, arising out of the increased consumption which had taken place during the low prices. The proposal which he meant to submit as an amendment upon his Hon. Friend's (Mr. Western's) motion, was, that the Committee should enquire as to the practicability of an equitable adjustment of contracts. He knew that the opponents of this proposition treated it as a proposal for spoliation and robbery; but, how an equitable arrangement—that was to say, a just one—could be unjust, he really did not understand. It was contended that his proposal led the way to revolution; he said that the rejection of it led the way to revolution. In fact, the revolution of property—a revolution far more calamitous than any revolution of government—the revolution of property had already begun in the country. He said that a revolution of property was a greater calamity than a revolution of government; but the one, as we stood, would involve the other. Lord Folkstone proceeded to show that there was nothing in the proposed "equitable adjustment" unjust or unusual, as the principle had in several instances (which he named) been already acted upon, as well in England as in other countries. His Lordship concluded with proposing the amendment he had alluded to.

Mr. Peel contended that the motion was ill-timed and unnecessary.—He denied that the act of 1819 was the cause of the agricultural distresses—the same evils had occurred before. The great mass of the community, he said, upon whose labours the prosperity of the country mainly depended, enjoyed greater comfort now than at any former period, and this, therefore, was not the time to tamper with the currency. At Huddersfield the working classes were better employed than they had ever been, and the poor-rates were greatly reduced. At Sheffield, Halifax, Birmingham, Bolton, and Manchester, the working classes were also now well employed, the buildings were increasing, and the poor-rates were reduced. For the manufacturing interests, therefore, there was no occasion to raise the currency—on the contrary, it would be rash to make any alteration in it. He admitted that the agricultural interests laboured under a grievous depression; but in 1816 the depression was as great as at present; and the cause was, the long war, and the unnatural impulse which had been given to speculators in land, not the state of the currency; and no change in it, Mr. P. contended, would produce any effect on the state of agriculture which would be worth the risk that must attend such a measure. It had been asked, why should objections be raised to an equitable adjustment? He would answer, simply because he could see no possible means of accomplishing such an object. Who could tell who were the creditors and who the debtors, when the individuals were constantly changing? "But," said the Noble Lord, "I borrowed money when the pound note was worth only 13s., and I am called upon to pay it back when it is worth 20s." The Noble Lord seemed to forget that it had been many times at other and higher values, and even above 20s. let him consider

how the changes in the currency must affect the money contract of various individuals. It would not be fair that the settled contracts should not be adjusted as well as those which remained, because that would be withholding from the man who had faithfully performed his engagements, a relief which was extended to him who had failed in them; and how was it possible that the public could have any future faith in the decisions of the House? From the improvement which had taken place in our commerce, he augured well for agriculture; and because he did not see the possibility of adjusting the one ten thousandth part of the contracts entered into since 1793; he should decidedly vote against the proposed inquiry.

Mr. G. Bennet contended, that from the coincidence in several instances (which he adduced) of high prices of commodities with a large issue of paper, and low prices when the issue of paper was diminished, that the whole of the evils we had sustained were ascribable to the measure of 1819. The Right Hon. Gentleman had quoted the poor-rate of two or three places; it would have been well if he had given the amount of the whole kingdom. In 1812, it appeared that we paid in a depreciated paper currency, 6,656,000*l*. In the year ending March last, we paid in a metallic currency 6,300,000*l*., so that estimating the rates of 1812 by the standard of what they would now command of the necessaries of life in metallic currency, they only could be said to amount to 3,300,000*l*. and it thence appeared we were twice as poor, twice as distressed as we were in 1812. Inquiry, he said, was fitting, if it were only to show to posterity the necessity for the injustice which we committed, and the impossibility of finding a remedy for it.

Mr. Huskisson, after some particular observationsi n reply to several of the previous speakers, observed, that he would not fatigue the House by going into any detail, to show the utter impracticability of the proposed adjustment. They had heard a little the other night about the Court of Chancery; but if the principle of equitable adjustment were to be acted upon, it would be necessary to have more Courts of Chancery than public houses at present, and even then it would be impossible to dispose of all the cases in thirty years.

Mr. Attwood remarked, that when Government on a former occasion adjusted the salaries and pensions of public officers to the decreased value of money, he had heard nothing of the horror which was now expressed at the words "equitable adjustment." *(Hear, hear!)* He had at that time ventured to express his humble hope, that when the reign of the paper money should be over, an equitable re-adjustment would ensue of all public salaries, and of the amount of taxes. His wish, however, had not been complied with, and the consequence was, that the people were now paying taxes which were not in fact by law imposed, and the Government was collecting imposts without right, and distributing them without justice. If Government, when it adopted the measure of 1819, had reduced the amount of taxes, it would have left the labourers where they found them: and unless that reduction of taxation did take place, the effect of the measure of 1819 would be to reduce the English labourers to a permanently degraded and potatoe-fed population.

The House then divided: the numbers were—For the motion, 27—Against it, 96—Majority, 69.

Friday, June 13.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Resolution was carried, for the imposition of a further duty of 3 guineas on barilla (which now pays 5) from next January, to continue five years.

A long conversation arose on the Order of the Day for considering the Report of the Commission respecting Chief Baron O'Grady; and after a good deal of dispute, the question was fixed for Tuesday next.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, June 10.

BANKRUPTS.

V. Kingston, Martin's-lane, wine-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street.

A. Grierson, Dudley, draper. Solicitor, Mr. Cunliffe, Manchester.

S. Davies, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, grocer. Solicitors, Messrs. Bridges and Quilter, Red Lion-square.

J. Arkell, Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, dealer in cattle. Solicitor, Mr. Becke, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

T. Burfitt, Canwood, Somersetshire, wood-merchant. Solicitor, Mr. Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.

J. Cave, Coventry, riband-manufacturer. Solicitors, Messrs. Long and Austen, Gray's-inn.

J. Banks, Leeds, flax-spinner. Solicitors, Messrs. Stocker and Dawson, New Boswell-court, Carey-street.

Saturday, June 14.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

P. Brown, Warton, Lancashire, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

A. Prowse, Haselbury, Somersetshire, linman. Solicitor, Mr. Bennett, Symond's-inn.

J. Badder, Bolton-les-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

J. Parry, Everton, Lancashire, joiner. Solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Roscoe, Temple.

H. Burton, Thayer-street, auctioneer. Solicitor, Mr. Cardon, High-street, Mary-la-bonne.

L. Whitcomb, Warminster, Wilts, money-scrivener. Solicitor, Mr. Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.

J. Rowley and J. B. B. Clarke, Stourport, Worcestershire, timber-merchants. Solicitors, Messrs. Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.

G. M. Ball, Shakspeare-walk, Shadwell, auctioneer. Solicitor, Mr. Downs, Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe.

T. Wilkie, Paternoster-row, bookseller. Solicitors, Messrs. Clare and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

H. Gerhardi, Savage-gardens, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Nind and Cotterell, Throgmorton-street.

T. Flatman, Hampton-wick, soap-boiler. Solicitor, Mr. Guy, Hampton-wick.

T. Hall, Crown-street, Soho, carpenter. Solicitor, Mr. Maugham, Great St. Helen's.

J. Denne, Lamb's Conduit-street, watch-maker. Solicitors, Messrs. Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street.

T. Manser, Caroline-street, Commercial-road, cooper. Solicitor, Mr. West, Red-Lion-street, Wapping.

J. Taylor, Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somerset, dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Shaw and Stephens, Bedford-row.

J. Bell, Guernsey, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Shelton and Clark, Sessions-house.

G. Herbert, Sibbertoft, Northampton, salesman. Solicitors, Messrs. Fuller and Saltwell, Carlton-chambers, Regent-street.

The Funds.—Consols for account have slightly improved during the week, and still look rather upward. The French Rentes have in some degree recovered from the depression created by the new Loan, thanks to a most intrepid system of lying on the part of the French Authorities, who falsify as grossly and palpably as Falstaff, whose story of the men in buckram seems to be the model of their Spanish intelligence. Much Spanish Stock has been delivered this week. Latest quotations:—

Consols, —	New Fours, —
Reduced, 80⅛⅜	Consols for Account, 81⅛⅜
Four per cent. 97⅞ 98	Ditto at 4 o'clock, 81⅛⅜

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

Colombian, 60	Russian, 80¼
Ditto for the end of the month, 60 59¾	Spanish of 1821, 36¼ 35⅞ 36 35⅝ ¼ ⅜ ⅜ ¼
Prussian, 84½	Ditto for the end of the month, 36 5⅛ ⅜ ⅜
Ditto (new) 84½ ⅜ ½	Ditto of 1820, 46¼

The Correspondent who complains of the number of advertisements in the Examiner, does not seem to be aware of two facts—namely, that within 16 months we have changed its price from the highest to the lowest rate, and have increased the quantity of matter by additions considerably greater than the largest space ever given to advertisements.

A.'s obliging Communication has been received.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, June 15.

For what little news the week has produced, we must refer the reader to our foreign extracts—the great press of domestic matter leaving us no room for comment. The French have pushed on 15,000 men from Madrid towards Seville, whence, however, there can be no doubt Ferdinand and the Cortes are removed before this to Cadiz, though no account of their actual departure has arrived. There is no reason to doubt, that the soldiers and people of Spain continue in the best spirit, and pursue steadily the plan of operations most likely to exhaust and destroy the invaders; while it is evident, that the Bourbons are greatly disappointed at the unpromising state of things; and they have given the best proof of their own sense of difficulty and danger, by preparing immediate and large reinforcements for the Grandson of St. Louis and his 100,000 men, who were to have done their task in so summary and facile a manner.

The Meeting for the Spaniards on Friday possesses the chief interest among events at home. The eloquence and enthusiasm elicited on this occasion answered our very best expectations. Some hireling journalists, and the sneaking Tories who hate Spain for its free Constitution, though they dare not say so, had been sneering at the idea of giving any effectual aid to a *nation* by private subscriptions, and had been endeavouring to chill the ardour and sympathy of the public by representing the object to be unattainable. The pretext, however, was too obviously false to deceive any one. The strength of the Spanish defence is well known to consist in the irregular warfare carried on by the guerillas, that is to say, by the inhabitants in each district, who harass and cut off the enemy's parties in all directions, by means of their local knowledge and activity. But they want a sufficiency of *arms*, and it is this want which a subscription can relieve. To talk of the inutility of a subscription therefore, is to insult one's common sense,—the fact being, as Mr. Hobhouse forcibly put it, that every man who subscribes 20 shillings, will have the satisfaction of knowing, that he is putting a musket into the hands of a Spaniard, to defend his home and the very principle of liberty, against one of the most atrocious aggressions upon record.

Mr. Lambton and Sir F. Burdett have led the subscription in a manner worthy of their character and rank. The richer part of the community,—those persons who gave their hundreds and thousands when the Pitt Ministry patronized the former subscription for the Spaniards against Napoleon,—will perhaps hold off on this occasion, cloaking their want of sympathy with *democratic* sufferers, under

scruples of strict *neutrality*, &c. The Government has set the example of illiberality and meanness; and it will not want imitators among the aristocratic and selfish. But never mind. There is ability enough among the warm-hearted friends to liberty to raise a sum that will do the Spaniards important service. We should remember too, that the amount of money given is by no means the amount of good done. A great moral effect on the side of Spain is produced by the very exertion and the expression of opinion. And here at least, we will venture to say, the present Subscription will be ten times more potent than the former. The mass of the people—the laborious, suffering, and disinterested classes, have embraced the cause with a sincere zeal that equally does honour to themselves and adds to this moral effect. Look at the donations from the Northern Manufacturers (victims as they are of toil and want) and from the London artisans; and think how great an excitement, how powerful an impetus, must be given to the people of the Peninsula by the receipt of aid supplied from the hard earnings of these sincere and truly generous men.

The dilemma respecting our obligations with Portugal, into which the Reformers prophecied that the country would be brought by the weak and mean conduct of the Government towards Spain, is fast approaching. It appears by the Paris Ultra Journals, that a Portuguese Regency, professing to act "during the captivity of JOHN VI," is about to be formed near the frontier of Portugal, within the Spanish territory; and that the old clerical corruptionist, the banished Patriarch of Lisbon, has left Bayonne to put himself at its head.—Only a few weeks ago, when Canning was reminded in Parliament that the cause of Spain and Portugal was inseparably the same,—that the BOURBON aggression was of necessity an aggression upon *both*,—and that we had better defend them at first, than have one to protect when the other was overrun,—that jesuitical Statesman gravely pleaded the "assurances" of the French Government, that they had the most pacific views towards Portugal! The assurances of the authors of the *Cordon Sanitaire*, the Army of Observation, and the Diplomatic Notes published in the Parliamentary Papers;—the "assurances" of the writers of the three or four of LOUIS's Speeches, which belied each other;—the bribers of the Army of the Faith and of the Madrid Conspirators of July 7th, 1822;—the spoilers who seized on the Spanish galleon the other day before a declaration of war;—the "assurances" of such a crew! Well;—there is one thing that gives us pleasure among so much that is disgusting and contemptible: it is, that the abandonment of the Spanish cause by our Boroughmongers will in the end bring themselves into such dilemmas, scorn, and ridicule, as no preceding Cabinet ever floundered upon.

REPORTED INSURRECTION IN LISBON.

The following intelligence, obtained yesterday by express, must be received with caution—first, as coming through the polluted channel of the French Government; and next, as being confessedly imperfect. It reached Paris on Thursday evening last, in a Telegraphic Dispatch from Bayonne, and was posted on the Exchange the same evening:—

THE MAJOR-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"The 29th May, the Portuguese troops declared against the Constitution.

"The Infant Don Michael is at the head of this movement, which was followed by the whole garrison of Lisbon, with the exception of one regiment.

"The King has declared his attachment to the Constitution.

"The Cortes have declared themselves permanent. The sitting of the 30th May was very stormy. The King has chosen a new Ministry from among the Cortes."

[NOTE.—The bad weather, which interrupted the communication, prevented its being known whether the dispatch was finished.[

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

The King was at Ascot Races on Tuesday. His Majesty's equipage drove along behind the stands, accompanied by about a dozen outriders, and entered the gates of the enclosure attached to the royal stand, which was instantly closed; and the next moment his Majesty appeared at the window, where he received the plaudits of the company outside, in return for which he repeatedly bowed, taking off his hat each time. His Majesty was dressed in a blue slip frock, with a velvet Prussian collar, a black stock around his neck, and a star on his breast. Besides his Majesty and his Royal Brother, we observed on the royal stand the Duke of Wellington, the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, the Marquis of Conyngham, the Count and Countess Lieven, Lord and Lady Cowper, Lady Frances Conyngham, Lord Herbert, and some other ladies and noblemen. The King, for some time after his arrival, showed himself frequently at the window. He appeared somewhat, but not much, lame, and walked about the room with a stick with a crutch-head, which his Majesty only used with his hand, not with the arm. In the face he was a little thinner than last year, and quite colourless. Towards the subsequent part of the day, he was but little at the window, except while the horses were running; and immediately after the last race, his Majesty set off for Windsor.—*Times*.—The King renewed his visit to the race-ground on the following days.

NORTHERN FLUMMERY.

SIR,—You will perhaps give place to the following *morceau* from *Blackwood's Magazine*:—

"George the First signed his name in a high, stiff, ungainly style. George the Second even worse—as ugly and feebler. The late King wrote a fine and free, though old-fashioned hand. It was just what might have been expected from his temper and character, extremely plain—extremely uniform—completely the hand-writing of a high-bred gentleman, destitute of the slightest affectation. Of his present Majesty's performance we have never happened to see more than some *signatures*. There is not a man in the island that could make such a capital G. The whole George is written as if without lifting the pen—the letters small, round, distinct, and beautiful in the highest degree. The R is not quite equal to the G, but still boldly done and beautiful too. There is about the whole effect something eminently graceful, composed, and PRINCELY—and that, compared with the hideous ragamuffin *Napoleon* of the late Emperor of France, shews in the most striking manner what a difference there is between the uneasy strut of an Usurper, and the calm Majesty of a born King."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

"A little flattery sometimes serves us well," says Richard III. So thinks Richard Varney. There is however something clumsy and distorted in the hand that applies it in this instance. Were three of the four British Monarchs here mentioned illegitimate? Or does this Jacobite scribbler mean to insinuate that the Elector of Hanover was not a born King? What says the born slave?

CERDRIC.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—(SATURDAY.)

M'PHERSON *v.* LOVIE.

This was an action for a breach of an agreement to marry the plaintiff when he returned from Demarara, in March or April, or pay her 1000*l*. At the trial before the Lord Chief Justice at the London Adjourned Sittings, after last Hilary Term, the plaintiff had a verdict for 500*l*. In Easter Term a rule *nisi* was granted to set aside the verdict and obtain a new trial, on the ground that the damages were excessive; and the Court ordered 150*l*. to be brought into Court. The plaintiff was a widow lady, who had been married twice, and was the mother of marriageable daughters; and the defendant was captain of a West India ship. The agreement on which the action was founded was written in the plaintiff's own hand-writing, and signed by the defendant. At the trial it was suggested—first, that the agreement had not been in fact entered into; and second, that at all events it was not a case for *sentimental* damages, on account of the plaintiff's sedate years, and the imputed easiness of her virtue, having granted the defendant certain favours long before the agreement was entered into.

Mr. ADOLPHUS and Mr. PLATT now made strenuous efforts to discharge the rule.

Mr. SCARLETT and Mr. WALFORD were heard in support of it; and

The COURT, under all the circumstances of the case, made the rule absolute, on the terms of taking short notice of trial, paying the costs of the former trial out of the money paid into Court, and giving the plaintiff judgment of the present term, if she should again recover a verdict.

MEETING IN AID OF THE SPANIARDS.

On Friday a Meeting was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of assisting the brave people of Spain in the efforts they are now making to maintain their independence against the wicked and unprincipled aggression of France. The great hall was filled to repletion at a very early hour, and hundreds who were desirous of being present, were obliged to go away with their wishes ungratified. Amongst those present, were Earls Grosvenor and Gosford; Lords Lynedoch, Ebrington, W. Bentinck, J. Russell, W. Russell, and Nugent; Sirs G. Noel, J. Mackintosh, and R. Fergusson; Messrs. Abercromby, Brougham, H. G. Bennet, A. Baring, Denman, Ellice, Grant, Hobhouse, Hume, Lambton, Lennard, Maberly, Monck, Fyshe Palmer, Ricardo, Leicester Stanhope, Whitbread, Williams, Wood, Waithman, Major Cartwright, &c.

Before the Chair was taken, Mr. Hunt attempted to address the Company, and was received at first with some applause, which however soon changed into marks of disapprobation, of so decided a character, that it was impossible to hear a word he said.—This noise brought out Mr. HOBHOUSE from the Committee-room, who said, that he hoped the Meeting would not suffer itself to be insulted by an individual, who, instead of appearing to have the general object of the Meeting at heart, cannot so disguise himself as to prevent him from appearing what he really is—a man who endeavours to throw the torch of discord among the friends of freedom on all occasions when they assemble. (*Great applause, mingled with some small disapprobation*). Every individual will have an opportunity of speaking; and if that Gentleman chooses to address the Meeting at a convenient time, an opportunity shall be given him, and he shall be heard. (*Cheers*).

Mr. Hobhouse then withdrew, and Mr. Hunt also resumed his seat. Mr.

Roweroft shortly after went up to him, and placing his hands on Mr. Hunt's shoulders, said, "I'll tell you what, if you disturb the present Meeting, out of the window you shall go." Mr. Hunt replied, "You had better not try—for if you do, out you shall shall go first." Mr. Rowcroft then moved away; on which Mr. Hunt, in a tone of voice loud enough to be heard by all round him, exclaimed, "Put down by a fellow of that description; a busy, meddling, interloping creature, who has no business here! No, no; not yet, I hope," &c. Mr. Hunt was going on in this way, when Lord ERSKINE took the Chair till the arrival of Lord W. Bentinck, which put an end to the broil. His Lordship was received with enthusiastic cheering, and he addressed the company, calling upon them to come forward and resist the monstrous pretensions of four or five individuals, who asserted a right to invade and butcher the inhabitants of any country that resolved to be free—(*Cheers*)—individuals (said his Lordship) who, scorning every consideration of humanity, morality, and religion, despising all laws as useless, or worse than useless, which did not tend to the gratification of their own unworthy passions, or to the perpetuation of their own vile power, daily perpetrated actions as kings with impunity, for which, if they had been private persons, they would have been brought to the block or the gallows.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Lord Erskine then proceeded to speak of Spain. The Spanish Government, he said, had too much courage to yield a single point to their invaders, but the *materiel* of war was wanting, and this, he hoped, would be afforded by the spirit and generosity of Englishmen. (*Cheers*).

Lord W. BENTINCK having now arrived, he took the Chair, and, in a very animated speech, called upon his countrymen to aid the Spaniards in resisting the unholy purposes of France—and predicted, from his own experience of the country, that they would come out of the contest triumphant. (*Cheers*).

Sir J. MACKINTOSH followed, and, in an earnest and eloquent speech, exposed the foul principles and atrocious objects of the Continental Despots. The struggle (he said in conclusion) now going on, was one between despotism and rational liberty. It was, he might add, the last fight for freedom on the Continent. On the bravery and unconquerable spirit of the heroic people engaged, and on the countenance and support which they might receive from this country, he rested his hopes of Spanish success. It was to render homage to this great cause, and following the path which he had trod from his youth, that he now raised his feeble voice. If his effort was feeble, he was consoled by the reflection that he should be followed by those who, with filial duty, would be ready to defend by their eloquence their parent liberty from the daring menace of its assassins. (*Loud cheers*).

Mr. MARRYAT and Lord LYNDOCH also addressed the Meeting. The Noble General said, that from his knowledge of the disposition of the Spaniards, he had the most confident hopes of their success,—and that, but for French gold, there would never have been an "Army of the Faith" in that country.

Mr. BROUGHAM now came forward, and was received with continued cheers and waving of hats. After some prefatory remarks, he observed that it had been his good fortune to have been present when this subject was first taken up, in places where such sentiments are not usually heard. In that place (the House of Commons) with which he had the honour to be connected, he had heard the efforts of the Spaniards talked of—he had heard the tyranny of their invaders condemned; but he had never heard a whisper against the general feelings of the people—against those which the Meeting had that day heard upon the subject. (*Cheers*). There might be some half-dozen courtly minions whose sentiments were opposed to those of the people; but they dared not openly avow their wicked wishes—they might lurk about in holes and corners, and breathe their venom to congenial vermin, the bat and the rat—(*Cheers and laughter*)—but they dared not pollute the public ear by their foul breath, even by a whisper against the free Spaniards—(*Cheers*)—in places where they could only excite ridicule and contempt.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He would say, let the public voice be raised all over England, in echoing the sentiments of this vast Meeting. Let all political animosity be henceforth abandoned; let contending parties be dumb: let the rancour of religious sects be heard no more, but let all the heretofore contending professions, sects, and parties, make one common cause in the support of civil and religious liberty, and in the expression of their abhorrence of the wicked attempts of those who would put it down. (*Cheers*). He had no doubt that in their struggle for freedom the Spaniards would receive practical proofs of the disposition of the people of England in their behalf. The example which the inhabitants of the metropolis had that day set, would not, he felt persuaded, be lost upon the people of the country, but it would spread like wildfire through every town, village, and hamlet in the kingdom. (*Cheers*). The present would be the first of a thousand meetings in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in which would be expressed the general national feeling in support of the cause of liberty and Spain. (*Loud Cheering*)

Mr. A. BARING said, that notwithstanding all the accounts made public of the hopelessness of the Spanish cause, he, for one, did not despair of their final success. It should be recollected that those accounts came from the bitter enemies of freedom. They ought, therefore, to be received not only with caution, but with entire distrust. From every thing which he had heard from those who were best acquainted with Spanish affairs, he had every reason to be confident of their success, and he was satisfied that the feelings of this country would sympathise with their exertions.

Lord J. RUSSELL informed the meeting that his near relative (the Duke of Bedford) would have attended, had his health permitted. (*Cheers, and cries of "we know it."*) He and his Noble Relative thought the cause of Spain a glorious one; and from the knowledge acquired of the gallantry and spirit of Spaniards and Portuguese, during a two years' residence in Spain and Portugal, he felt quite confident of their final success. England, he said, had a more near connexion with the question of Spanish liberty than her general wish for the spread of freedom; for her own free constitution, the blessings of a free press, were indirectly menaced by the proceedings of the Holy Alliance.

Mr. DENMAN next presented himself and was received with loud cheers. He said, among other things, that he felt great pride and pleasure, not unmixed with awe, in thus addressing a meeting which represented the whole people of England, for there was not a freeman in England—not a freeman in Europe—not in the world who would not sympathize in the object for which they had that day assembled—not one who would not concur in the sentiments which had been expressed. It was said that the Spaniards were divided; that many of the nobility had greeted the invading army as their deliverers. There might be some of those weak and base enough to welcome the invaders of their native land. Some of whom it might be said,

"Where all were noble save nobility,
"None hugged the conqueror's chain save fallen chivalry.

It was found that an address of this kind had been proposed to the Duke d'Angouleme by some fools, and dotards, and old women, in the Spanish metropolis; but this, if compared to the general expression of Spanish feeling, was but as a drop of water to the sea.

Lord EBRINGTON and General Sir R. FERGUSON followed. The gallant General said, that from all the opportunities he had had of judging, he had every reason to hope that the Spaniards would prove successful.—The public should be very cautious in giving credit to the accounts of Spanish affairs which they saw in the French papers. All that France had yet gained in that country, was achieved by gold, and not by the sword; for with that she had no chance with the noble Spaniards. In bravery they were invincible; all they wanted was supplies of the munitions of war; and of these, the contribution, however small, would be most useful.

Mr. WAITHMAN shortly addressed the meeting, observing, that let but the assistance of the British public be afforded promptly, and there could be no doubt of the success of the Spaniards. He then informed the company that the City had just voted 1000*l.* in aid of the Greeks.—(*Cheers*)

Mr. HUNT, amid great opposition, now addressed the meeting.—Alluding to Mr. Hobhouse's remarks, he said that he did not come there for purposes of disturbance, but to aid the general object. He was deputed by 40,000 freemen in the North of England, to give their penny and twopenny subscriptions, amounting to 100*l.* in aid of the Spanish cause. (*Hear!*). Their pennies were as good as the thousands of the nobility—(*Hear, hear!*)—and he, together with two other members of the Northern Reformers, had agreed to send out 100 stand of arms, and suitable accoutrements, to the Spanish army who were fighting for that noble cause, for only begging for which the Manchester people were put to death. Mr. H. then proposed a resolution, that the Committee be instructed to write to those persons who receive pensions and sinecures paid out of the labour of that people, requesting them to give up some portion of the present year's salary in aid of the Spanish cause. It was, however, negatived by an immense majority.

Mr. HOBHOUSE, in an animated speech, called upon the people to come forward and assist the gallant Spaniards with their purses, as their rulers would not allow them to aid them with their swords. A noble spirit, he was happy to say, pervaded all ranks, of which an affecting instance had been given by the workmen of a respectable printing office, who had sent one pound to the Committee, with an assurance that their hearts were intensely engaged in the glorious cause. A body of shoemakers had also avowed their intention of contributing a portion of their wages to arm 250 men. (*Cheers!*) Mr. Hobhouse, at the close of his speech, informed the meeting, amidst cheers, that the subscription list already amounted to near 5,000*l.* Mr. Lambton stood at the head of the list for 1,000*l.* His Honourable Colleague (Sir F. Burdett), who deeply regretted being detained at home through indisposition, had sent 500*l.*

Mr. G. BENNET, in the course of his address, alluded to the noble example set by his excellent friend Mr. Lambton,—to whom, he said, he had been long attached, and therefore was well acquainted with the fine qualities of his head and heart, which prompted him on all occasions to be the stanch friend of liberty, and to afford his protection to the injured and oppressed. (*Cheers.*)—Mr. Bennet read a letter from Wm. Vealls, stating that there was a disposition among his brother mechanics to subscribe sixpence each for six weeks, which would make up 225*l.* (*Applause.*)

Lord ERSKINE proposed a vote of thanks to the Corporation of London; and alluding to Mr. Lambton's generous subscription, said, with much feeling, "I pray God to bless him for it!"

Mr. S. C. WHITBREAD seconded the motion, observing that the Spaniards would rejoice in such proofs of British sympathy.—The motion being carried,

Mr. Alderman Wood, in returning thanks on behalf of the Corporation, said that the meeting would better appreciate the civic liberality, when they were informed that the Spanish vote was declared by some lawyers to be illegal, and that the city was threatened with the loss of its charter; and a case, they were told, was to be laid before the Crown lawyers in consequence of their subscription. (*A laugh.*) If they lost their charter by so noble an act, he could easily assure himself of the cordial support

of the citizens of London, who were ever foremost in advocating liberal principles. *(Applause.)*

Mr. Favell also expressed his thanks for this mark of respect to the Corporation of London, and then proposed—"That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee to manage this subscription:—J. G. Lambton, Esq. M. P. Chairman; Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Fergusson; Sir James Mackintosh; Edward Ellice, Esq; J. Smith, Esq.; J. C. Hobhouse, Esq.; Jos. Hume, Esq.; Col. Grant; Robt. Slade, Esq.; R. H. Solly, Esq.; J. Wilkes, Esq.; John Bowring, Esq."—Carried.

Mr. Hume came forward, when a loud call was made for Mr. Lambton, Mr. Hume accordingly gave way, but Mr. Lambton having left the room, he proceeded in his speech. He said, it fell to his lot to say a few words at the close of the great and glorious meeting which they had that day seen assembled. The sentiments which so unprincipled and atrocious an act as the invasion of Spain was calculated to excite, had been so much better expressed than he could hope to express them, that it would be a mere waste of time for him to attempt it. He could not, however, hide the satisfaction which he had derived from some communications which he had just received. The first was a communication from 20 men, in the employ of Mr. Clarke, in the Minories, stating that they had subscribed 14*l.* odd to the cause of Spain. *(Cheers.)* The next was a communication enclosing a subscription from Lund's Coffee-house, Clerkenwell. *(Cheers.)* The third was a letter from Francis Willatt, suggesting that subscriptions should be taken in kind, and offering a subscription of 50,000 horse-pistol flints. *(Hear, and a laugh.)* He was convinced, that if subscriptions were taken in kind, they would have a large contribution in arms from Birmingham. *(Cheers.)* He hoped that those who were inclined to subscribe, would subscribe quickly, as the cause was urgent. *(Hear!)* The Spaniards had men, but wanted arms; if arms were furnished them, it was well known that they had hearts willing, and hands capable to use them. *(Cheers.)* He therefore called on the Meeting to give them an opportunity of soon employing them.—He now proposed a vote of thanks to their Noble Chairman. *(Great cheering.)*

Before this vote was put, the Editor of the *Sun* informed the Meeting, that French money was employed in England, to pervert public opinion; and stated, that articles had been forwarded from France, for insertion in the *Sun*, with promises of payment, which had been rejected. He left it to the Meeting to decide, whether it was not probable that similar arguments had been applied to, and accepted by, the Editors of some other of the Papers. *(Hear, hear, and a murmur of "The New Times, no doubt.")*

Lord W. Bentinck returned thanks; and observed that though the Meeting might have had a more able Chairman, it could not have had one whose heart and soul were more heartily embarked in the cause of Spanish independence. *(Great cheering)*.—The Meeting then adjourned.

The following are the chief Resolutions agreed upon at this Meeting:—

1. That every Nation possesses the right of choosing the laws and institutions by which they shall be governed—and that to admit an interference with this right, to any degree, or on any pretext, is to forfeit all claim to the blessings and dignity of independence.

2. That the heroism and perseverence with which the Spanish people commenced and accomplished their successful struggle against the usurpation of the former Ruler of France, mainly contributed to the triumphant issue of the late war, and entitled them to the everlasting gratitude of those nations who had previously contended, in vain, for the same cause.

3. That the courage and moderation with which the Spaniards liberated themselves from the yoke of domestic tyranny, are worthy of the spirit and character of those who had before repelled foreign aggression,—and, so far from being a ground of complaint, should, in the eyes of every independent nation, and more particularly of England, give them a fresh claim to the gratitude of mankind.

4. That the war now made on Spain, by the King of France, for the avowed purpose of depriving the Spanish people of the sacred right of self-government, is an unprincipled and atrocious violation, not only of the Freedom of the Spaniards, but of the principles which form the basis of all human Society.

5. That although it has been deemed expedient that the British Government should maintain neutrality under the present circumstances of the country, yet, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the bounden duty of Britons to manifest their abhorrence of the perfidy and violence of the Government of France, as well as their sympathy with the magnanimous and deeply-injured nation which is the object of that impious aggression.

6. That the Meeting do therefore invite all those of their fellow-countrymen, of every class and station, who value the cause of freedom and the rights of independent nations, forthwith to contribute, according to their respective means, to the subscription already commenced in behalf of the Spanish people.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Island, or Christian and his Comrades. By the Right Honourable Lord Byron.

It is scarcely necessary to recal to the recollection of our readers that the gallant and adventuring spirit of naval enterprise has in various instances been celebrated by the congenial muse of Lord Byron. *The Island* supplies another proof of his attachment to associations connected with the Ocean—that Ocean, the sublime unity of which he has so strongly felt and so finely sung. It may be gathered from the title-page, that in subject and versification it bears greater affinity to "The Corsair" than to any other of the previous productions of his Lordship, and such is doubtless the fact, although the tone of its romance is somewhat less garish, and the occasional sallies of the meditative spirit of the author more profound and more frequent. With the main incident Lord Byron has connected some beautiful poetical *materiel* from "Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands;" the result being a tale in four cantos, in which, like Prospero, the Noble Author "by his so potent art" makes a mere locality in respect to scenery and incident pass through the fine alembic of his imagination, to the production of another proof of the fertile genius and inexhaustible resource by which he is so strongly distinguished.

The first canto opens with the course of the Bounty on the evening preceding the mutiny at break of day, when it became the guilty capture of—

> Young hearts, which languished for some sunny isle,
> Where summer years and summer women smile;
> Men without country, who, too long estranged,
> Had found no native home, or found it changed,
> And, half uncivilized, preferred the cave
> Of some soft savage to the uncertain wave—
> The gushing fruits that Nature gave untilled;
> The wood without a path but where they willed;
> The field o'er which promiscuous plenty poured
> Her horn; the equal land without a lord;
> The wish,—which ages have not yet subdued
> In man—to have no master save his mood;
> The Earth, whose mine was on its face, unsold
> The glowing sun and produce all its gold;
> The freedom which can call each grot a home;
> The general garden, where all steps may roam,
> Where Nature owns a nation as her child,
> Exulting in the enjoyment of the wild;
> Their shells, their fruits, the only wealth they know;
> Their unexploring navy, the canoe;
> Their sport, the dashing breakers and the chase;
> Their strangest sight, an European face:—
> Such was the country which these strangers yearned
> To see again, a sight they dearly earned.

A fine sketch of the general incidents of the mutiny takes up the rest of the canto, which ends with the following spirited description and very exquisite triple simile, which, although anything but obvious, is beautifully easy and unforced:—

> "Huzza! for Otaheite!" was the cry,
> As stately swept the gallant vessel by.
> The breeze springs up; the lately flapping sail
> Extends its arch before the growing gale;
> In swifter ripples stream aside the seas,
> Which her bold bow flings off with dashing ease.
> Thus Argo ploughed the Euxine's virgin foam;
> But those she wafted still looked back to home—
> These spurn their country with their rebel bark,
> And fly her as the raven fled the ark;
> And yet they seek to nestle with the dove,
> And tame their fiery spirits down to love.

The second canto opens with a song of a female native of the Island of Toobonai, the framework and imagery of which are borrowed from Mariner's book. It is too long for entire quotation, and partial extract would be insufficient. The passage which follows it is highly characteristic of the occasional sombre energy and condensed satire of Lord Byron. The two lines in particular, which we have marked, felicitously comprehend the whole system of the Holy Allies, and of the Bourbon politics in Spain, in a single couplet. The personification of the mountain Chimborazo too is most characteristically lofty and emphatic:—

> Thus rose a song—the harmony of times
> Before the winds blew Europe o'er these climes.
> True, they had vices—such are Nature's growth—
> But only the Barbarian's—we have both:
> The sordor of civilization, mixed
> With all the savage which man's fall hath fixed.
> *Who hath not seen Dissimulation's reign,*
> *The prayers of Abel linked to deeds of Cain?*
> Who such would see, may from his lattice view
> The Old World more degraded than the New,—
> Now new no more, save where Columbia rears
> Twin giants, born by Freedom to her spheres,
> Where Chimborazo, over air, earth, wave,
> Glares with his Titan eye, and sees no slave.

The songstress of Toobonai is the heroine of the tale; the following portrait of her is very beautiful:—

> There sate the gentle savage of the wild,
> In growth a woman, though in years a child,

As childhood dates within our colder clime,
Where nought is ripened rapidly save crime;
The infant of an infant world, as pure
From Nature—lovely, warm, and premature;
Dusky like Night, but Night with all her stars,
Or cavern sparkling with its native spars;
With eyes that were a language and a spell,
A form like Aphrodite's in her shell,
With all her loves around her on the deep,
Voluptuous as the first approach of sleep;
Yet full of life—for through her tropic cheek
The blush would make its way, and all but speak;
The sun-born blood suffus'd her neck, and threw
O'er her clear nut-brown skin a lucid hue,
Like coral reddening through the darkened wave,
Which draws the diver to the crimsoned cave.
Such was this daughter of the Southern Seas,
Herself a billow in her energies,
To bear the bark of others' happiness,
Nor feel a sorrow till their joy grew less.

A young mutineer is the lover of this Yarico:—

And who is he? the blue-eyed northern child
Of isles more known to man, but scarce less wild;
The fair-haired offspring of the Hebrides,
Where roars the Pentland with its whirling seas;
Rocked in his cradle by the roaring wind,
The tempest-born in body and in mind,
His young eyes opening on the ocean-foam,
Had from that moment deemed the deep his home,
The giant comrade of his pensive moods,
The sharer of his craggy solitudes,
The only Mentor of his youth, where'er
His bark was borne; the sport of wave and air;
A careless thing, who placed his choice in chance,
Nursed by the legends of his land's romance;
Eager to hope, but not less firm to bear,
Acquainted with all feelings save despair.
Placed in the Arab's clime, he would have been
As bold a rover as the sands have seen,
And braved their thirst with as enduring lip
As Ishmael, wafted on his desart-ship;
Fixed upon Chili's shore, a proud Cacique;
On Hellas' mountains, a rebellious Greek;
Born in a tent, perhaps a Tamerlane.

A fine poetical description of the reception and manner of life of the mutineers in this island is not, we fear, of a nature to take away the temptation to rebel:—

Kind was the welcome of the sun-born sires,
And kinder still their daughters' gentler fires.
Their union grew: the children of the storm
Found beauty linked with many a dusky form;
While these in turn admired the paler glow,
Which seemed so white in climes that knew no snow.
The chace, the race, the liberty to roam,
The soil where every cottage shewed a home;
The sea-spread net, the lightly-launched canoe,
Which stemmed the studded Archipelago,
O'er whose blue bosom rose the starry isles;
The healthy slumber, earned by sportive toils;
The palm, the loftiest Dryad of the woods,
Within whose bosom infant Bacchus broods,
While eagles scarce build higher than the crest
Which shadows o'er the vineyard in her breast;
The cava feast, the yam, the cocoa's root,
Which bears at once the cup, and milk, and fruit;
The bread-tree, which, without the ploughshare, yields
The unreaped harvest of unfurrowed fields,
And bakes its unadulterated loaves
Without a furnace in unpurchased groves,
And flings off famine from its fertile breast,
A priceless market for the gathering guest;—
These, with the luxuries of seas and woods,
The airy joys of social solitudes,
Tamed each rude wanderer to the sympathies
Of those who were more happy if less wise,
Did more than Europe's discipline had done,
And civilized civilization's son!

In allusion to the loves of Neuha and Torquil, Lord Byron gives the following strong reflection: we need not add that it is in his own peculiar way:—

His heart was tamed to that voluptuous state,
At once Elysian and effeminate,
Which leaves no laurels o'er the hero's urn;—
These wither when for aught save blood they burn:
Yet when their ashes in their nook are laid,
Doth not the myrtle leave as sweet a shade?
Had Cæsar known but Cleopatra's kiss,
Rome had been free, the world had not been his.
And what have Cæsar's deeds and Cæsar's fame
Done for the earth? We feel them in our shame:
The gory sanction of his glory stains
The rust which tyrants cherish on our chains.
Though Glory, Nature, Reason, Freedom, bid
Roused millions do what single Brutus did,—
Sweep these mere mock-birds of the despot's song
From the tall bough where they have perched so long,
Still are we hawked at by such mousing owls,
And take for falcons those ignoble fowls,
When but a word of freedom would dispel
These bugbears, as their terrors show too well.

The happiness of the lovers is interrupted by news that a strange sail is in the offing, which intelligence is brought by a right son of Neptune, one of the coarser mutineers: the portrait is most happy:—

Our sailor's jacket, though in ragged trim,
His constant pipe, which never yet burned dim,
His foremast air, and somewhat rolling gait,
Like his dear vessel, spoke his former state;
But then a sort of kerchief round his head,
Not over tightly bound, nor nicely spread;
And stead of trowsers (ah! too early torn!
For even the mildest woods will have their thorn)
A curious sort of somewhat scanty mat
Now served for inexpressibles and hat;
His naked feet and neck, and sunburnt face,
Perchance might suit alike with either race.
His arms were all his own, our Europe's growth,
Which two worlds bless for civilizing both;
The musket swung behind his shoulders broad,
And somewhat stooped by his marine abode,
But brawny as the boar's; and hung beneath,
His cutlass drooped, unconscious of a sheath,
Or lost or worn away; his pistols were
Linked to his belt, a matrimonial pair—
(Let not this metaphor appear a scoff,
Though one missed fire, the other would go off;)
These, with a bayonet, not so free from rust
As when the arm-chest held its brighter trust,
Completed his accoutrements, as Night
Surveyed him in his garb heteroclite.

The ship is one from Britain in search of the mutineers, who, headed by Christian, make a desperate stand, but are obliged to fly; and, by the assistance of the bride of Torquil, the few surviving fugitives, including himself and Christian, embark in a couple of canoes which are finished by the natives. They are closely pursued by the ship's boats; and by a manœuvre of the beautiful savage, all the mutineers and their assistants get into one canoe, leaving herself and Torquil in the other. Both, however, are rapidly followed, and the lovers make towards a rock, which is thus described:—

Not distant from the isle of Toobonai,
A black rock rears its bosom o'er the spray,
The haunt of birds, a desart to mankind,
Where the rough seal reposes from the wind,
And sleeps unwieldy in his cavern dun,
Or gambols with huge frolic in the sun:
There shrilly to the passing oar is heard
The startled echo of the ocean bird,
Who rears on its bare breast her callow brood,
The feathered fishers of the solitude.
A narrow segment of the yellow sand
On one side forms the outline of a strand;
Here the young turtle, crawling from his shell,
Steals to the deep wherein his parents dwell,
Chipped by the beam, a nursling of the day,
But hatched for ocean by the fostering ray;
The rest was one bleak precipice, as e'er
Gave mariners a shelter and despair,
A spot to make the saved regret the deck
Which late went down, and envy the lost wreck.

Neuha, without explanation, induces her confiding lover to approach within the canoe's length of this tremendous rock, the ship's crew still drawing on them, when suddenly calling on Torquil, as expert a diver as herself, they both plunge into the ocean, and disappear, to the infinite astonishment and superstitious horror of the pursuing seamen, who watch in vain for their reappearance.

And where was he, the Pilgrim of the deep,
Following the Nereid? Had they ceased to weep
For ever? or, received in coral caves,
Wrung life and pity from the softening waves?

The answer is a narrative and description, which no doubt the majority of our readers will recognize to be founded in a highly romantic tradition given by Mariner.

Young Neuha plunged into the deep, and he
Followed: her track beneath her native sea

Was as a native's of the element;
So smoothly, bravely, brilliantly she went,
Leaving a streak of light behind her heel,
Which struck and flashed like an amphibious steel.
Closely, and scarcely less expert to trace
The depths where divers hold the pearl in chase,
Torquil, the nursling of the northern seas,
Pursued her liquid steps with art and ease.
Deep—deeper for an instant Neuha led
The way—then upward soared—and as she spread
Her arms, and flung the foam from off her locks,
Laughed, and the sound was answered by the rocks.
They had gained a central realm of earth again,
But looked for tree, and field, and sky, in vain.
Around she pointed to a spacious cave
Whose only portal was the keyless wave
(A hollow archway by the sun unseen.
Save through the billows glassy veil of green,
In some transparent ocean holiday,
When all the finny people are at play)
Wiped with her hair the brine from Torquil's eyes,
And clapped her hands with joy at his surprise;
Led him to where the rock appeared to jut
And form a something like a Triton's hut;
For all was darkness for a space, till day
Through clefts above let in a sobered ray;
As in some old cathedral's glimmering aisle
The dusty monuments from light recoil,
Thus sadly in their refuge submarine
The vault drew half her shadow from the scene.

In this grotto, which is beautifully imagined from the brief description of Mariner, Neuha has made provision for a residence, until the departure of the ship, which soon takes place. The fate of Christian and his little band is a departure from fact: Pursued by the crew, they fly to a small barren island, and after a desperate resistance, are killed to a man;—a finale to which, being so much at war with his known fate, we are not quite reconciled.

Such is "The Island," our advertence to which will of course not be regarded as criticism, but a mere attempt to illustrate our quotations by a brief general notice. Thus assisted, critical observation is rendered the less necessary; we shall therefore content ourselves with a conclusive remark, that in "The Island" Lord Byron exhibits most of his leading characteristics; and consequently, that little wits and great liars, who, judging by themselves, can imagine no power of departure from them, may be saved an useless expenditure of falsehood; unless, indeed, like *Snake* in the *School for Scandal*, their means of living consists in the badness of their characters, and in their readiness to dispense with common honesty and veracity at every possible opportunity.

We must not forget to observe, that the very interesting Narrative of the Mutiny of the Bounty is appended to "The Island," affording a convenient revival of the associations connected with that singular event in those who have formerly perused it, and supplying almost another poem to those who have not. As the origin too of the singular and romantic existing population of Pitcairn's Island, its republication will be welcome to many. Q.

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

A remarkable instance of absence, or indifference, occurred the other day in high life. The bridegroom, recently united to a most amiable young lady, a near relative to a noble and highly distinguished family, himself heir to a noble title and one of the largest fortunes in the kingdom, on the evening of his marriage, and previously to the ceremony, was observed loitering over the railings in the park, seemingly perfectly unconscious of the approaching event, when he was suddenly addressed by an intimate friend, "My dear Lord, have you forgotten that you are engaged to dine with the Duke of ——— to-day, and that you are to be married at the same time?"—"Good God!" said the Noble Lord, "So I am."—*Morning Chronicle.*

Elopement.—The elopement of the two Miss W——s from Staffordshire, has excited a strong sensation, these ladies being nearly connected with some of the first families, and the youngest only sixteen years of age. It seems that, being at Bath last winter for the completion of their education (having lately lost their mother) they were closely beset by two young sons of Mars; and, to avert the threatened danger, were sent to the house of their aunt, Mrs. A. who is separated from her husband, and resides in the neighbourhood of Stafford. Here, as it was more than suspected an attempt would be made to carry them off, they were accompanied by two trusty female servants; but all the eyes of Argus were wanting, for, watching an opportunity, they got out of the drawing-room window, and ran for two miles into the turnpike-road, where a coach and four, with their happy swains, awaited their arrival. Their aunt followed them as soon as she could procure four post horses, but was obliged to relinquish the pursuit on her arrival at Newcastle, the lovers having got two hours a-head of her on their road to Gretna-green. We understand the parties are safe returned, properly linked in the bands of wedlock.—*County Chronicle.*

Invisible Cement.—Isinglass boiled in spirits of wine will (it is said) produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass so as to render the fragments almost imperceptible.

The Elm.—Madame de Genlis speaks of an elm of great size in this country, in the hollow trunk of which a poor woman gave birth to an infant, and where she afterwards resided for a long time. This tree, which is a great curiosity, is still standing in the village of Crawley; but as the parish is not willing to be burdened with all the young elms that might have been brought forth from the trunk of this singular tree, the Lord of the Manor has very wisely put up a door to the entrance of this Lying-in-Hospital, and which is kept locked, except upon particular occasions, when the neighbours meet to enjoy their pipes, and tell old tales in the cavity of this elm, that is capable of containing a party of more than a dozen. The interior of this tree is paved with bricks, and in other respects made comfortable for those that it *embarks*.—*Devizes Gaz.*

Unfortunate Rencontre.—One of the Ring, we are informed, has met with an awkward accident in front of one of our county gaols, after the late Assizes, in consequence of having engaged injudiciously in a match with one of the best Judges on circuit. It is said that he fought in a borrowed name, so that the honours he had previously obtained remain untarnished. The battle was all against Dick from the first, and he at last received a *throttler*, which "settled his hash."

Tory Truth!—At a late Edinburgh Pitt Dinner, Sir Walter Scott ventured to talk in the following strain:—"They all recollected the story of Seged, Emperor of Ethiopia, and his fruitless decree to make ten happy days in his country. The reason why this Seged of Ethiopia had failed in his object was, that he began at the wrong end. He first made himself happy, and thought that the happiness of his people must follow of course. Our gracious Sovereign in this respect was much superior to Seged. *His great Study was to make his people happy, and in doing so he insured happiness to himself.*"

The Dead.—David Morrison has been sentenced to seven years' banishment by the Scotch High Court of Justiciary, for violating the sepulchres of the dead. On his trial, Dr. Barclay, a teacher of anatomy, deposed that some bodies became decomposed in a few days, others lasted much longer; in some the features could not be known in 48 hours, while in others they might be recognized for a week; but much depended on the previous illness; the longest he ever knew was the features of a Lascar, which remained recognizable for a fortnight. In three weeks a subject would be unfit for the purposes of dissection. In two weeks the outer skin comes off, with it the nails, and the hair would be loose, but marks on the body might be identified. He had known frequent cases where relatives were mistaken in the bodies they claimed, and instanced one where a body made of leather was insisted on as being the one they were in search of. Dissecters are obliged, in order to distinguish one subject from another, to affix marks.

Swallow-tailed Coats.—Mercator, a Correspondent of the *Scotsman*, writes as follows:—"Not a week now passes without advertisements announcing the loss of considerable sums of money. After much meditation, I am persuaded that the root of the evil lies in those swallow-tailed coats which are stuck upon the bodies of our dandies, evidently for the purpose of ornament rather than shelter. In these, the pockets are so shallow, and so ingeniously contrived by their shape to disgorge the contents, that if I had not a profound respect for the corporation of tailors, I should imagine that they had a retaining fee from the society of handkerchief, glove, and note-stealers. Unless a jury of tailors shall recommend the adoption of pockets of another construction, I see no prospect of relief from this heavy mercantile calamity. I had hopes that the Town Council, the Royal Society, the Pitt Club, or the General Assembly, would have taken up the grievance, but, alas! there is no virtue extant either in church or state! As a last resource, I can only recommend to merchants and bankers to turn off such of their clerks whose pockets will not hold a decent octavo volume."

Death not Extraordinary.—On the 28th ult. at Doncaster, that most unnatural abortion the "Doncaster Pitt Club;" it had for several years previous to its dissolution dragged on a most miserable existence; the immediate cause of its decease was literally for want of "*common support.*"—*York Herald.*

Cricket Extraordinary.—On the 23d ult. a match of cricket was played at Hockwold-cum-Wilton, in Norfolk, between 11 married and 11 single females, for 11 pairs of gloves, which terminated in favour of the former. The parties were dressed in jackets and trowsers, decorated with blue ribbands.

A singular match of shooting lately took place between a certain Lord and a Baronet, for a wager, which could hit the most blue bottle flies at twenty feet distance from the trap, charge unlimited. Forty was the number, and his Lordship won by seven shots.—*Bury Post.*

The Directors of the Bank of England, with the view of extending the employment of their capital, have adopted the resolution of making advances of money on the security of Bank stock, at the rate of 4 per cent. interest.

Parliament, it is said, will adjourn about the 10th of July.

INFORMING.—A constant reader says,—"There is now residing in the hamlet of Hammersmith, one of those pests of society, a common informer, of the name of *Johnson*. It is a positive fact, that he has two, three, and four informations, before a certain Magistrate, every day, against respectable persons, because they do not happen to have their Christian names at full length painted on their carts, and rather than have the trouble of going to the sessions, they pay the fine. A person was brought the other day from Marylebone; he had a new cart coming home from the wheelwright's, Johnson followed it, and had him brought to Hammersmith, and he was fined two guineas, together with 9*s.* 6*d.* the Magistrate's fee, making 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* One guinea goes to the informer, and the other *ought* to go to the poor of the parish:—and I would ask any of your correspondents if there is any power that can compel the Magistrates to pay the other moiety of those fines to the overseers? for it would not only assist to lower the rates, but take away the temptation for levying fines upon trifling cases."

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.—The soldiers should also live intermixed with the people: no separate camp,—no barracks,—no inland fortresses should be allowed. It would likewise be still better if, by dismissing a stated number and enlisting others at every renewal of their term, a circulation could be kept up between the army and the people, and the citizen and soldier be more intimately connected together.—*Montesquieu.*

"SEDITIONS."—Whenever popular discontents are prevalent, it may be safely affirmed and supported, that there has *always* been something amiss in the Constitution, or in the conduct of Government. The people have no interest in disorder—their interest indeed lies the other way; when they do wrong, it is from mistake—it is their error, not their crime: but with the governing part it is far otherwise—they usually act ill by design. This is easily proved.—*Burke!* 1770.

ENTHUSIASM OF GENIUS.—John Sebastian Bach, the famous German musician, was left an orphan before he was ten years old, and was placed under the care of his brother, who was an organist, and who taught him to play on the ancient instrument called clavichord or clarichord. The boy rapidly mastered the pieces given him, and continually requested more difficult ones. He begged in particular a book containing the most celebrated compositions of the old clarichord masters, which his brother kept locked up in a cupboard. This was continually refused, but his eagerness was such that he contrived to get it clandestinely. The cupboard had a latticed door, through the checquers of which his hands were small enough to pass; and as the precious book was only stitched in a wrapper, he contrived to roll it up and draw it forth. For want of a candle, however, he could only copy it in moonlight nights; and it took him six months to complete his laborious task. After all too, his brother discovered the copy, and forced it from him, and he did not recover it till after his brother's death.

STYLE.—In an article on Mr. Grattan's Speeches, the *Edinburgh Review* has some lively and sensible remarks on the difference between that celebrated orator's varied and natural style of composition, and the "Johnsonian monotony which has infected modern English composition, and rendered the cadence as dull and tame as the notes of an old Psalm-tune." The Reviewer gives a specimen or two of this heavy formal construction of phrases:—As, 'the diction is sparingly English, the structure formal and tiresome;' or, 'the cadence is feeble to rouse, but potent to lull.' A writer of this class (proceeds the Reviewer) would not, for the world, end a sentence, or a member of a sentence, with short syllables: he holds in equal horror the old genuine English structure which places the preposition last, and uniformly resolves this by means of the relative, that instead of "having some little light word *to end with*," he may "be possessed of a mighty expression *with which to conclude*."

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Wednesday, June 11.

LORD GEORGE SEYMOUR *v.* JOHN CORRY.

Mr. SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved for a rule, calling on John Corry to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for certain libels, reflecting on the character of Lord George Seymour, one of the Commissioners of Excise. The libels had been circulated in Deptford. The first asserted, that some Commissioner, associated with an inferior officer of Excise, borrowed from him sums to the amount of 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*, which he was enabled to lend by retaining balances improperly in his hands, and repaid the favours of this officer, by procuring for his son a place of 700*l.* a-year. The second distinctly pointed out Lord George Seymour as the Commissioner against whom the previous libel was directed. The publications were traced to the Defendant, and the Prosecutor had made affidavit that the statements in them were wholly groundless.—Rule granted.

SIR H. LOWE *v.* BARRY O'MEARA, ESQ.

Mr. C. PHILLIPS mentioned this case, to which an objection had been raised by the Court on account of the long time which had elapsed, after the publication of "A Voice from St. Helena," before Sir Hudson had moved for the rule to shew cause why a criminal action should not be filed against the author. The publication took place in July, 1822, and the application was made in Hilary Term, 1823.—The CHIEF JUSTICE asked whether any precedent could be found for such a tardy application?—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL admitted that he could find no precedent, but urged as a reason for the delay, that Sir H. Lowe being a soldier, he was unacquainted with the forms of law.—Mr. PHILLIPS remarked, that this was no reason, as the nice honour of a military officer ought least to endure delay, when imputations were cast on its purity.—After some further conversation, the CHIEF JUSTICE intimated, that the rule should be discharged; but on Mr. PHILLIPS's urging, that it ought to be discharged with costs, as his client had incurred an expence of at least 800*l.* in preparations to meet it, the CHIEF JUSTICE then observed, "We give you an opportunity of consulting with your client, whether he will have the rule discharged on this objection without costs, or wave the objection, and enter on the merits. When we have heard the merits, it will then be for us still to say whether the rule shall be discharged with costs, or without costs, or made absolute."—Mr. PHILLIPS took time to consider the proposition.

THE KING *v.* CLUTTERBUCK AND RYLEY, ESQRS.

Mr. BROUGHAM moved for a rule calling on two Magistrates of the county of Hertford, named Clutterbuck and Ryley, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them. Two informations were laid before these gentlemen, who were members of an association for the protection of game, which came to be heard before them on the 18th of March last. The informations were supported by the oath of only one witness, George Jones, who first swore that he saw one of the defendants, named Cooke, sporting on the 13th of December. As the day became material, Cooke asked him if he had any memorandum by which he could fix it; but the Magistrates would not allow the question to be put, one of them telling the defendant, "You are not to cross-examine here as if you were in a Court of Justice"—*(a laugh)*—and another observing, "If a witness looks in the almanack, and is shown a day, and swears that is the day on which he saw the offence committed, that is enough." On this rather a pinching question was put to the Learned Justices—"What, will it be enough if the witness cannot read?" To which Mr. Clutterbuck and Mr. Ryley severally answered "Yes." *(Laughter.)* Again, the defendant wished to ask how the witness identified him as the person whom he saw, as he had said that he did not approach nearer to him than 200 yards; but Mr. Clutterbuck refused to allow the question to be asked, and added, "You have no defence at all, unless you can prove an *alibi*, that is, that you were 20 miles off." *(Great laughter.)* The information being completed, and the witness, who was only a marksman, having made his mark, the Magistrates ordered the clerk to draw a *fac simile* of it, only inserting the name of the other defendant, and the 31st for the 13th of December, and then gave it to the same witness to authenticate, who without reading it or hearing it read, made his mark, and it was received as a matter of course, the Magistrates not thinking it necessary to observe the little formality of taking fresh evidence in an entirely distinct cause. *(A laugh).* This being done, Mr. Clutterbuck and Mr. Ryley retired into a window, saying, "This particularly concerns us;" and after consulting together, came forward and said, "We commit you in the penalties of 10*l.* and 15*l.*" The parties wished to appeal; but the Magistrates refused to take bail, and insisted on the immediate payment of the penalties. The penalties were accordingly deposited, and then the Magistrates looked for the first time into "Burn's Justice," and said, "As you have paid the penalties, it is too late to appeal."—The COURT granted a rule, directing that it should be served without delay.

Thursday, June 12.

SIR H. LOWE *v.* B. O'MEARA, ESQ.

Mr. C. PHILLIPS, at a late hour this day, stated that he had consulted his client, who refused to abandon the costs, and directed his Counsel to enter on the merits of his case.—The CHIEF JUSTICE said it was too late in the day to enter on the case. The Court must take it when they could. Mr. PHILLIPS said the delay was productive of great expence to his client, who had expected from time to time that his cause would be heard.—The CHIEF JUSTICE: We cannot help it. I have said already, that the Court is bound, in determining the order of business, to consult the general convenience of the suitors. Counsel, of course, very properly consider principally the advantage of their own clients: but the Court must do that which is best for all.

POLICE.

UNION-HALL.

MURDER OF MRS. RICHARDS.

On Tuesday three men, named *Keppel*, *Stoffel*, and *Scott*, were brought in irons to this Office, charged with the murder of Mrs. Richards, at Clapham.—Keppel, a relative of the deceased (a ruffianly-looking young fellow) appeared very hardened, and gave a positive negative to every question that was put in regard to the murder.—Among the witnesses was a pawnbroker, with whom had been pawned a pinchbeck watch, by a girl of the name of Hill, and which watch (given to her by Stoffel) was proved to have belonged to the deceased.—Mary Smith, who cohabited with Keppel, at first denied having ever heard anything of the murder; but afterwards admitted that Keppel had been with the other prisoners on the night of the commission of the horrid deed.—John Bettridge, the landlord of the Union public-house, in the Mint, proved that the prisoners had been at his house on the night of the murder; that one of them took a sovereign out of a tin box, insisting to have liquor, but which he refused to give

them, as they were already far gone in liquor.—A Mr. Jones proved that the deceased used to carry her money in a tin box, exactly like that described by Bettridge.—Stoffel, two days after his apprehension, made the following confession, which Mr. Allen kept from the public eye until a train of evidence was established which completely embraced the conduct of the three prisoners, and of Pritchard, who is yet at liberty:—"I was one of the men in the murder; there were three more. Thomas Scott, Bowyer-lane, was one; Wilks was not one; the others I do not know by name, but they live upon Walworth-common; they were two very young chaps, like myself. About a month back it was agreed between Scott, myself, and the other two men, to commit the robbery; they are plasterers. I mentioned how we were to *rob* the house. I was to take a small parcel I had directed to Mrs. Bell, to knock at the door, and ask for her. She was in the habit of going to chapel, and we wished to know whether she was at home. On the Tuesday we agreed that Scott should give the parcel, and that another should hold the old woman. We went towards Clapham. It was agreed, that if Mrs. Bell was at home, we were not to rob the house. We arrived at the house about half-past seven o'clock. Scott knocked at the door. I was close by; the plasterers just behind. Mrs. Richards opened the door; Scott asked if that was Mrs. Richards's house; she replied yes; he said he had a parcel for Mrs. Bell; she asked how much there was to pay; Scott said a shilling; she replied she would pay no such sum. By this time the plasterers had come gently towards the house. I then seized the old woman round the back, and put my hand before her mouth. She cried out "Oh, dear," several times, when I caught hold of her. By this time the plasterers had shut the door; they then caught hold of the old woman, and tore her from me, and said, "Go to work, you ———;" they then threw her down, and prevented her crying out by squeezing her throat between the finger and thumb. I then ran up stairs with Scott, and took a gown from a box. Scott took a watch from the mantle-piece before we had gone up stairs, as he told me he had got the "thimble" and a gown, with some small things from the inkstand, but what I cannot say exactly. We were up stairs three or four minutes—all was silent when I was up stairs. Scott and I came down together. I saw the plasterers holding the old woman on the ground. We found the keys and opened the cupboard, out of which we took three sovereigns, ten shillings, and seven tea spoons. One of the plasterers took the ring off the old woman's finger. I said, "do not hurt the poor old woman." When one of them said, "d—n her." From seeing her lying without motion, I suspected she was dead. The plasterers asked me if I had got all, and I said yes. One desired me to go to the door, and see if there was any one there. I went, and took the poker in my hand. I opened the door and put my head out, and seeing nobody, cried out, "all is right." Scott then put out the candles, and we all came away, and shut the door after us. We came altogether to the Mint. The plasterers, as we were going towards town, said they knew a shop where we could dispose of the things, and they took us to an old iron shop in the Mint, on the right hand side of the way. We got there about nine o'clock. When we got to the shop we produced the things altogether, and asked 50*s.*; the man said he would give 22*s.* but at last he agreed to give us 25*s.* My mother came when I was at Wilks's, and told me (aside) that her aunt had been murdered at Clapham, and that the officers were after me, and asked me to go with her to Camberwell. She, Wilks, and I, then walked together to Camberwell, to my mother's house. The watch now produced is the same I gave the woman to pawn."—Mr. ALLEN ordered the prisoners to be brought up for final examination next week.—When the prisoners left the room, Keppel d—d Stoffel's eyes for *peaching*, and called him a dirty *nose*.

[Scott has also made a full confession, which differs very little from the above. Keppel continues silent, and seems to care little about his situation. Pritchard has not yet been taken.]

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.—We have this week the painful duty of recording an instance of savage and indecent barbarity, scarcely paralleled in the annals of crime. At Weston, two miles from this city, reside Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, with four daughters. About six months ago Mr. Middleton took into his service Thomas Wheeler, 22 years of age; and a bed was provided for him in the coach-house. On Monday last Mr. and Mrs. Middleton went out, leaving their children at home. About four in the afternoon they returned home; on arriving at the gate Mr. Middleton called "Thomas!" several times, but without receiving any answer. At length he came to the gate, and on being questioned where he had been, he appeared agitated, and returned a confused answer. He then removed the horse and gig, and Mr. Middleton went into the garden. A few minutes afterwards an alarm was spread that Miss Mary (aged 14) was missing, and as Mr. Middleton was passing a wood-pile he discovered a part of his daughter's dress. At first he imagined she was hiding, but finding that she answered him in a distressed manner, he took away some of the wood, pulled her out, and found her clothes torn and smeared with filth from the privy. She was exhausted, and fell down again. In the greatest agony the father asked what had happened? She cried, "Oh! papa, Thomas has used me so ill!" The child was carried in to her mother, to whom she related a tale of the most horrifying description. In the agitation of the moment a constable was spoken of, which Wheeler overhearing, he instantly made his escape. Mr. Middleton pursued him, and on Tuesday he was taken, on Lansdown. On Wednesday he was brought to Mr. Page's office, where the child, her father, and other witnesses attended. Miss Middleton then deposed, that after her father and mother were gone out, she and her two younger sisters were walking in the front garden; that it began to rain; her two little sisters ran into the house, and she was turning round to go in also, when Wheeler caught her in his arms, ran into the coach-house, and pulled her up a ladder into the loft; he then pushed the ladder down, and effected his diabolical purpose. Just about this time he heard the gig coming up, and in his alarm he jumped from the loft into the coach-house, a depth of nine feet, and dragged the child with him; he then took her under his arm, and threw her headlong into the privy, jumped down himself, and dragged her to the wood-pile, where, in a senseless state, he left her, and where she was found by her father. Without a knowledge of the situation of those premises, it is impossible fully to understand the recital, but to those who have surveyed them it is astonishing that the child escaped with her life. Miss Middleton screamed and struggled with the wretch for upwards of half an hour, but he threatened her, and held his hand over her mouth; notwithstanding this, her cries were heard by an old woman in the village, who thought it was a cry of distress, and that one of the children had slipped into a gutter, and was calling out for assistance. The monster has been fully committed for trial.—*Bath Herald.*

An inquest was held on Monday, at the Bell, Wapping, on the body of Mr. Headley, an attorney, who resided in King Edward-street.—It appeared, by the evidence of the deceased's housekeeper, that on Sunday she went out to attend divine service, and left her master at home alone; on her return she found him suspended by his silk handkerchief from the bannister of the stairs; she instantly ran for a surgeon, who came, and he was cut down; he was quite dead. She had observed her master for some time preceding the fatal act to be in a very low and desponding state.—Verdict—*Insanity.*

An inquisition was taken on Tuesday, at the Three Jolly Butchers, Stoke Newington, on the body of *Wm. Skinner*, aged about 24.—The deceased had come from the country a few days ago to seek employment, and had gone out merry-making on Sunday with his cousins, from whose evidence it appeared that the deceased drank *eight* pots of porter, *eight* quarterns of rum, and *two* of gin!—Mr. Turner, surgeon, saw the deceased on Sunday night; he was then in a state of stupor, evidently from excessive drinking, and he expired in about five minutes afterwards. Verdict—The deceased's death was produced through excessive drinking.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Jonathan Redshaw, of the Bank, in this town, put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. A Coroner's inquest sat upon the body on Wednesday, when it appearing that the deceased had been for some time in a low state of mind, the Jury returned a verdict of *Lunacy.—Leeds Mercury.*

MARRIAGE.

On Monday, at St. James's Church, J. A. Warre, Esq. M.P. of Cheddon Fitz Paine, Somerset, to Florence Catherine, youngest daughter of Richard Magenis, Esq. M.P. of Grosvenor-place.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday the 4th inst. after a short illness, Mr. George Hodgson, nephew to the late George Hodgson, Esq. one of the Coroners for Middlesex.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, on Friday the 6th inst. the venerable Judge Fletcher.

On the 1st inst. in Pontefract, John Leatham, Esq. banker, aged 84, a member of the Society of Friends; integrity and benevolence were his peculiar characteristics.

Forty Engravings and 960 closely printed columns for 5s. 6d.

This day is published, the First Volume of

THE MIRROR of LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, and INSTRUCTION; containing the Spirit of the Public Journals, choice Extracts from the newest and most expensive Works, useful Domestic Hints, the Wit of the Day, &c. This Volume is complete in itself, and has engraved Title, Preface, Index, &c.

"It (the Mirror) consists principally of selections, but contains some original articles, and presents altogether a very agreeable melange. It is adorned too with wood-cuts, and got up in a style which could scarcely be expected from the very moderate price."—New Times, June 10, 1823.

"We believe this to be the very cheapest journal of the day, and we know few which are calculated to be more extensively useful."—Star, April 7.

Published by J. Limbird, 355, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

Tomorrow will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated with 2 Fac Similes and 4 Maps; price, in French, 24s.; English, 28s.

THE SECOND LIVRAISON of NAPOLEON'S MEMOIRS, dictated at St. Helena to the Generals who shared his Captivity, and published from the original MSS. CORRECTED by HIMSELF.

This Second Livraison contains, among various other subjects, the Account of the Expedition to Egypt, and the Policy of the French with respect to that Country—the Battle of the Nile—Napoleon's Remarks on Maritime War, and on the Navies of France and England—Narrative of the March of the French Army on Cairo—the Battle of the Pyramids—the Taking of Cairo—the Expedition of the French into Syria—the Sieges of Jaffa and St. Jean d'Acre—the Defeat of Mustapha Pacha, at Aboukir, &c. interspersed with a variety of curious observations on the Religion, Laws, and Manners of the Arabs, Egyptians, Turks, Syrians, &c. The miscellaneous part comprises, Remarks on the Campaigns of Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, Frederic the Great, Charles XII. and Napoleon; with a comparison between the passage of the Alps by the latter, in 1800, and that of Hannibal: Particulars of the Wars of Spain and Russia. The History and Examination of the Maritime Claims of England, and the Opposition made to them at different periods by France, the United States, the Northern Powers, the Armed Neutrality of the Northern States—the Battle of Copenhagen—the Assassination of the Emperor Paul of Russia, &c. Forty-four Notes on the Work, entitled Manuscript from St. Helena, and that of M. Fleury de Chaboulon, &c. &c.

On Wednesday next, price 5s. 8vo. sewed,

THE ISLAND, or CHRISTIAN AND HIS COMRADES. A Poem in Four Cantos. By the Right Honourable Lord BYRON.
Printed for John Hunt, 22, Old Bond-street,

Of whom may be had, the THIRD EDITION of the AGE of BRONZE, or Carmen Seculare et Annus Haud Mirabilis. Price 2s. 6d.

LIBER AMORIS, or the NEW PYGMALION. Price 7s. 6d. bds.

On Wednesday next, price 1l. 1s. proofs, 2l. 2s. royal 4to.

TWENTY ENGRAVINGS of Lions, Tigers, Panthers, and Leopards, by THOMAS LANDSEER, from Drawings by Edwin Landseer and Edgar Spilsbury.—These Drawings are some of them taken immediately from Nature, and the remainder from Rubens, Reydinger, Rembrandt, and Stubbs, corrected by a reference to the living animals. A pictorial and physiological ESSAY on the CARNIVORA will accompany the Engravings.
Printed for John Hunt, 22, Old Bond-street.

On Thursday, June 19, will be published, in one vol. royal 8vo. price 2l. 2s. and in imperial 8vo. with proof impressions of the Plates on India paper, price

THE SOCIAL DAY; a Poem, in Four Cantos. By PETER COXE.
Illustrated by 32 Engravings, after Designs by the most eminent Artists.
London: printed for James Carpenter and Son, Old Bond-street.

Just published, in 8vo. price 4s.

DELMOUR, or the Tale of a Sylphid; a Poem, in Two Parts.
Printed for James Carpenter and Son, Old Bond-street.

Just published, with a Map and Portrait, in 8vo. price 7s. bds.

THE MILITARY EXPLOITS of DON JUAN MARTIN DIEZ, the Empecinado, who first commenced, and then organized, the System of Guerilla Warfare in Spain: to which is added, that Chieftain's celebrated Representation to the King of Spain. Translated by a General Officer.
Printed for James Carpenter and Son, Old Bond-street, London.

On Saturday, June 7th, was published, price 3s.

MEN and THINGS in 1823: a Poetical Sketch, in Three Epistles to the Right Honourable George Canning, with copious Notes.
By JAMES SHERGOLD BOONE, M.A.
Published by Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

Published in 1818, 1819, and 1821, in Nos. 1, 2, 3, price 16s. each.

THE NEW TRANSLATION of the PENTATEUCH from the Hebrew Text, reconciling the Historical Discrepances that exist in the European Version; as examples:

Genesis, chap. 19, v. 36.—Thus both the daughters of Lot conceived, unknown to their father. Note: And lay with her father. What! the hoary-headed patriarch, who was a priest after the order of Melchizedek, and a continual opposer of the idolators, guilty of such an abomination! One of the most astonishing considerations is, that the Scriptures during this long period have been preserved from oblivion, and have been deemed sacred in the eyes of Europe to the present day.

Exodus, chap. 14. v. 19.—Now the messenger of God. Note: Malake Elohyim, angel of God, is a title, in Hebrew, given to those who received the divine communication from above the cherubim; and in the first Christian churches the same title was given to those who officiated at the altar; viz. to the ἀγγελος, angel of the church. The word, both in Hebrew and in Greek, is properly translated in many places of Scripture, by messenger, viz. the messenger from God to man. But instead of giving the true translation of the word malake, i. e. messenger, the translators have retained the Greek, ἀγγελος, angelos, and so without the termination have given us the word angel.

Deuteronomy, chap. 20. v. 16.—Thou shalt save alive nothing that breatheth. Note: In this verse the word "thechayeh" is rendered save alive; but it here seems to nourish; that they were not to nourish the people among them, while they were in the practice of idolatry, to repair their temples, or to preserve them for their worship. Already has the Monarch who sways the destinies of the British empire, by his magnanimous conduct, put an end to the captivity of the sons and daughters of all christian nations in Europe, by which act England must be sacred in the eyes of Europe, and her kings become the political fathers of that land. May we not then hope that the benevolent principle which dictated the salvation of the wretched Christian slaves in Turkey, will induce our Monarch to aid the cause of religion, by putting a total end to idolatry, sanctioned by his subjects, the immolation of women, and infanticide, in the Indian dominions?

The ANTI-DEIST, in answer to the Age of Reason. Price 4s.
The OPHION, or the Theology of the Serpent; and the Unity of God: the latter in answer to Unitarianism. Price 5s.
The TRUE AGE of CHRIST at the CRUCIFIXION not 33, but 52½ years. 1s.
The HISTORY of ALL RELIGIONS, containing an answer to Judaism. 6s.
First and Second REPLIES to the EDITOR of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, the promulgator of the reading in Job, chap. 22. v. 6.—"Stripped the naked of their clothing," whereas it should be read "Stripped the prudent of their clothing." Price 1s. 6d. each.

By JOHN BELLAMY.

Sold by Longman, Hurst, and Co. Paternoster-row; and F. Westley, Stationers'-court.

Specimens of Annotations:—

Job, chap. 39. v. 19.—Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?—A Controversialist observed, "this is altogether out of nature;" to which the revered Author replied, "Now, as the lightning precedes, and by its swiftness and power is the cause of thunder, which it necessarily draws with it, so the swiftness and power of the horse is in this striking metaphor compared to the lightning, for the swiftness and power with which he rushes into the battle, described in this chapter, dragging after him the iron of his chariots, with which they fought in those days, the noise of which is in this passage compared to the thunder; which we may conceive would have such an effect, when we recollect that it was usual for the contending powers to enter the field with a thousand of these sounding iron chariots.

This was also the custom of the Heathens to borrow their imagery from nature, after the manner of the primæval people, to signify the passions and properties of the mind. Thus the horse of Perseus is said to have broken open a fountain with his hoof, and this fountain was afterwards consecrated to the nine Muses; by which we understand, agreeably to this significative mode of speech, that the hoof of the horse meant the industry, and the winged horse the understanding of Perseus. So that though this has been received as a fable, it is a beautiful allegory, and as such had a real existence, agreeably to the style of the eastern languages, and the method by which the ancients communicated knowledge to posterity.—See Classical Journal, No. 5.

In 2 vols. 18mo. price 14s.

PETTICOAT TALES; containing—1. Dora; 2. Constantia; 3. The Miller of Calder; 4. Frances Colville; 5. Flirtations of a Fortnight in August; 6. Sambo the Slave; 7. Terni.

"These themes—to volumes I could swell 'em;
But thereby hang seven Tales—I'll tell 'em."

Printed for W. and C. Tait, Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London.

Now ready,

POINTS of HUMOUR (Pieces partly original, partly selected) illustrated, by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, with numerous Plates and Wood Cuts, done in his best manner, in royal 8vo. price 8s. Copies, with the 18 Plates and Wood Cuts, on India Paper, price 12s. 6d.

Also, in 2 vols. royal 16mo. beautifully printed, price 8s.

MARY MAGDALEN'S FUNERAL TEARS for the Death of our Saviour; with a Life and Portrait of the Author.
Published by C. Baldwyn, Newgate-street.

Just published, by R. Ackermann, 101, Strand,

HINTS on ORNAMENTAL GARDENING; consisting of Twenty-eight coloured Designs for Garden Buildings, useful and decorative; accompanied by Observations on the Principles and Theory of Rural Improvement, interspersed with occasional Remarks on Rural Architecture.
By J. B. PAPWORTH,
Architect to the King of Wirtemberg, and Author of "Rural Residences," to which this Work forms a Second Part. Imperial 8vo. price 1l. 11s. 6d.

Also, a SERIES, containing Forty-four coloured Engravings of Fashionable Furniture; consisting of Beds, Sofas, Ottomans, Window Curtains, Chairs, Tables, Bookcases, &c. demy 4to. half-bound, 2l.

The First Volume of the Third Series of ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY of ARTS, &c. illustrated with Thirty-two coloured and Six plain Engravings, and containing, among the usual variety of interesting original matter, the commencement of a Series of Views and Descriptions of the principal Country Seats in Great Britain; Monthly Reports of all that concerns Female Fashions and the Fine Arts; a Review of Musical Publications, &c. 24s.

Orders are received by the Publisher, Strand, London, or by any respectable Bookseller.—Subscribers having imperfect Sets of former Series, are requested to make early application for deficiencies.

TO PARENTS & GUARDIANS.—A MEMBER of the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS, in active practice at the West end of the Town, has a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE. The situation offers, to a youth of good education and industrious habits, unusual practical advantages and every domestic comfort. A moderate premium will be required. For cards of address apply, if by letter, post paid, to Mr. Remnant, Chemist and Druggist, 94, Smithfield-bars; or to Messrs. Callow and Wilson, Medical Booksellers, Princes-street, Leicester-square.

SHAVING RENDERED EASY by the constant use of RIGGE'S MAGNETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, in its present improved state, combines all the properties of both a Hone and a Strop, without the use of Oil. To those Gentlemen who feel the inconvenience of a strong beard, and a tender face, the Magnetic Tablet is most invaluable; its use is particularly simple, and its effect on a good razor astonishing! Price 7s. 6d.

RIGGE'S AROMATIC SHAVING SOAP will also, by a single trial, prove the Proprietors have at length succeeded in rendering the operation of Shaving, hitherto painful and unpleasant, now easy and pleasing.

Manufactory, 65, Cheapside.

STAYS and ELASTIC BELTS.—ROBINSON and VISTIRIN submit to Ladies their fashionable Corsets, warranted to fit in an elegant and superior manner, however difficult the figure.—Elastic Belts, which reduce corpulency, visceral enlargement, umbilical hernia, local dropsy; relieve and strengthen abdominal debility, and give comfortable support before and after accouchement.—Their patent Stays rectify spinal deflections, counteract vertebral curvatures, support and cure persons awry, making the form appear perfectly straight and shapely, without any pernicious steel, padding, or pressure.—Country residents instructed to send measures.—Be very correct in the names and number of the house, 65, New Bond-street, London.

GUARDIAN
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
At No. 11, Lombard-street, the Entrance of the Post-office, London.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Mee Raikes, Esq. Chairman.
George Lyall, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

W. C. Brandram, Esq.	John Martin, Esq. M.P.
William Copland, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
William D. Dowson, Esq.	Robert Mitford, Esq.
Sir T. Harvie Farquhar, Bart.	John G. Ravenshaw, Esq.
John Garratt, Esq. Alderman	Robert Rickards, Esq.
Nicholas Garry, Esq.	John Shore, Esq.
William Haldimand, Esq. M.P.	Edward Stewart, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	Andrew Henry Thomson, Esq.
S. C. Holland, Esq.	John Thornton, Esq.
George Jenner, Esq.	John Tulloch, Esq.
John Loch, Esq.	James Tulloch, Esq.
Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq. M.P.	

AUDITORS.

Lewis Loyd, Esq.	William Ward, Esq.
A. W. Robarts, Esq. M.P.	Thomas Wilson, Esq.

THE principles upon which this Institution is founded have been adopted, after a mature investigation of the practice of other Offices, and will be found to combine advantages not hitherto offered by any other Insurance Company.

The Assured of a certain standing participate in the profits every seven years.

A subscribed Capital, amounting to Two Millions, secures the Assured from the responsibility attached to Societies for mutual assurance.

Claimants may have their demands on the Company submitted to reference.

No charge made for Policies when the sum assured amounts to 300l. and upwards.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That Assurances which expire at Midsummer should be renewed within 15 days thereafter, or they become void; and that the Receipts for such Renewals are now ready for delivery with the respective Agents for the Company throughout the United Kingdom.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

TOMORROW, June 16, KING LEAR. King Lear, Mr. Kean; With GIOVANNI in LONDON.—Tuesday, the Rivals. With a new Ballet Dance, called the Festive Cottagers. And the Opera of Brother and Sister. For the Benefit of Mr. Harley.—Wednesday, Adelgitha. With Hob in the Well. And other Entertainments. For the Benefit of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Knight.—Thursday, a Tragedy, in which Mr. Kean and Mr. Young will perform. And other Entertainments. For the Benefit of Miss Smithson.—Friday, Venice Preserved. And a variety of Entertainments. For the Benefit of Mrs. W. West.—Saturday, Guy Mannering.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

TOMORROW, June 16th, VENICE PRESERVED. With the Vision of the Sun.—Tuesday (for the Benefit of Mr. J. Isaacs and Mr. Claremont) Maid Marian. With the Irish Tutor. And the Forty Thieves.—Wednesday, Clari, or the Maid of Milan.—Thursday (for the Benefit of Mr. Abbott) the Slave—with Personation. And the Forest of Bondy.—Friday (for the Benefit of Mr. Taylor) the Exile. With a Concert. And Blue Beard.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET,

WILL RE-OPEN TOMORROW, Monday, June 16, with a new Prelude, called SUMMER FLIES, or the Will for the Deed. With a CURE for the HEART-ACHE. And the Farce of FAMILY JARS.—Tuesday, the School for Scandal. With the Agreeable Surprise.—Wednesday, the Heir at Law. With a new Farce, called Mrs. Smith, or the Wife and the Widow.—Thursday, the Marriage of Figaro.—Friday, the Hypocrite.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. COOPER AND MR. KNIGHT.

ON Wednesday next, June 18, will be performed ADELGITHA. In the course of the Evening Songs by Miss Povey, Mrs. Davison, Mr. Harley; and a new Recitation and Song, called "Peeping Tom of Coventry, or Thereby hangs a Tale," by Mr. Knight. To which will be added the Farce of HOB in the WELL. The whole to conclude with the Afterpiece of TURN OUT.

Tickets and Places to be had of Mr. Knight, Garden Cottage, Covent-garden Chambers; of Mr. Cooper, 37, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, and of Mr. Spring, at the Rotunda of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

MR. HARLEY has the honour to announce his BENEFIT for Tuesday, June 17, when will be acted Sheridan's Comedy of the RIVALS; Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Dowton; Captain Absolute, Mr. Elliston; Faulkland (for this night only) Mr. Young; Bob Acres, Mr. Harley; Lydia Languish, Mrs. W. West; Julia, Mrs. Davison; Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. Harlowe; Lucy, Mrs. Orger. After which a new Ballet Divertisement. In the course of the Evening Miss Stephens will introduce "Nid nid noddin," the Irish Melody of "Evelyn's Bower," and her celebrated "Echo Song." Mr. Harley will sing "The Humours of Moulsey Hurst," or "Down the Road to the Mill," and a serio comic Ballad, called "Ben the Carpenter and Sally Brown," or "the Faithless Lady's Maid;" with other novel Entertainments. To conclude with the Opera of BROTHER and SISTER; Donna Isidora, Miss Stephens; Pacheco, Mr. Harley.

Tickets, Boxes, and Family Boxes, may be obtained of Mr. Harley, 34, King-street, Covent-garden; and of Mr. Spring, Box-office Rotunda.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

MRS. W. WEST begs leave respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, her Friends, and the Public in general, that her BENEFIT is appointed for Friday, June 20, when will be performed the Tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED; Jaffier, Mr. Kean; Pierre, Mr. Young; Belvidera, Mrs. W. West. After which, BLUE DEVILS; Megrim, Mr. Elliston; Annette, Mrs. Davison. In the course of the Evening a grand Pas de Trois, by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Byrne and Miss M. Tree. Comic Songs by Mr. Harley. To conclude with a popular Opera, in which Miss Stephens will appear.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mrs. W. West, 24, Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Mr. Power, 34, Strand; and of Mr. Spring, at the Rotunda of the Theatre, of whom Family Boxes may be secured.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. C. TAYLOR.

ON Friday next, June 20th, the Opera of the EXILE; with the Auxiliaries, and all its original Splendour. In which the Coronation of Elizabeth is performed. After which a Vocal CONCERT. Songs by Master Smith (his first appearance) Miss M. Tree, Miss Paton, Messrs. Pyne, Goulden, C. Taylor, and Phillips (his first appearance). To conclude with BLUE BEARD, or Female Curiosity. Previous to which will be performed, Mozart's Turkish Overture, L'Enlevement du Serail; Fatima, Miss Love; Irene, Miss Hallande; Beda (for that night only) Miss Foote.

Tickets to be had of Mr. C. Taylor, 13, High-row, Knightsbridge; Clementi and Co. Cheapside; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office, where Places may be taken.

AQUATIC THEATRE, SADLER'S WELLS.

TOMORROW, and during the Week, WHERE'S the SPIGOT? The INDIAN MAID, or Sailors and Savages. And NERESTAN, PRINCE of PERSIA, or the Demon of the Flood. The last scene on real Water. To conclude with the Gardens of Tivoli, and the stupendous representation of the celebrated Russian Mountains.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—The GRAND GALA and Amusements which have given such universal satisfaction, every Night, to a numerous assemblage of Fashionables, will be repeated TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evenings next. The BALLET increases nightly in attraction, and Mr. Blackmore's astonishing skill on the SLACK and TIGHT ROPE draws forth bursts of Applause every Evening.—Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.—Admission 3s. 6d.—Supper Boxes may be engaged.—Admissions for the Season, or Single Night, may be had.

INCREASED NOVELTY.—GREAT ROOM, SPRING GARDENS.—MARSHALL'S Grand Historical Perestrephic PANORAMA of the Ceremony of the CORONATION, the Procession and Banquet, is now OPEN, accompanied by a full Military Band, finger Organ, &c. who performs the Coronation Music. This Panorama is painted on 10,000 square feet of canvas, and exhibits 100,000 figures. Admission, Boxes 2s. Gallery 1s. Book 6d. A fashionable Tour for One Hundred Miles along the BANKS of the CLYDE. This interesting moving Panorama includes Views of the three Falls—Lanark, Glasgow, Greenock, and the lofty Ben Lomond in the distance, is OPEN in the Lower Great Room, Spring Gardens. Admission 1s. Day Exhibitions at 12, 1, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock; and in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated with gas, at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.

THE GALLERY, with a Selection of PICTURES by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, and of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch Schools, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten in the Morning until Six in the Evening.—Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.

By Order, JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.

The Subscribers to the PRINT from Mr. West's Picture of "OUR SAVIOUR HEALING the SICK in the TEMPLE," who have not already received their Impressions, may receive them upon Payment of the remainder of their Subscriptions, at the British Institution.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will RE-OPEN their GALLERY, 6, PALL-MALL EAST, NEXT MONDAY, June 23, with an Exhibition of Paintings in Water Colours, of the British School.—The Drawings are principally selected from the Collections of distinguished Patrons of Art, whose liberality has enabled the Society to place this Exhibition before the Public.—Admittance 1s. Catalogue 6d.

COPLEY FIELDING, Secretary.

APOLLONICON, a grand MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, invented and constructed by Flight and Robson, Organ-builders (under the immediate Patronage of his Majesty) is NOW OPEN to Exhibition, performing Beethoven's celebrated Overture to Prometheus, Mozart's Overture to Zauberflote, and Haydn's Grand Military Movement from his 12th Symphony, with a grandeur of effect and precision superior to any other Instrument in Europe. Exhibiting daily, from 1 till 4, at the Rooms, 101, St. Martin's-lane.—Admittance 1s.

THE COSMORAMA is RE-OPENED at No. 209, REGENT-STREET, five doors North of Conduit-street, where Galleries have been constructed so as to admit Day-light, which considerably improves the illusion, and obviates the heat and obscurity produced by the use of artificial light.—Fourteen Views are equally divided between two Galleries; one is appropriated to Views of Europe and America, amongst which are Mont Blanc, the Palace and Gardens of Versailles, the Moorish Mosque at Cordova. The other contains Views of Asia and Africa, the most interesting of which are three of the Ruins of Palmyra (or Tadmor in the Desart) and one of the Forest of Lebanon.—Open from 10 o'clock till dusk. Admittance to each Gallery, 1s.

TO BE SOLD (the Property of a Gentleman) a fine BAY GELDING, 15 hands 1 inch high, 6 years old; quiet to ride and drive; warranted sound; has been hunted all the season. With nearly new DENNET and BRASS HARNESS. To be seen at No. 7, Hansard-place, Blackfriars'-road.—The above is worthy any Gentleman's attention.

SPLENDID ENGLISH PICTURES.

MR. STANLEY has the honour to make known to the Nobility and Gentry, and particularly to the Patrons of British Art, that on SATURDAY the 28th instant, will be submitted to AUCTION, at his Great Room, in Maddox-street, Hanover-square, the very distinguished and original Collection of PICTURES by BRITISH ARTISTS of the highest rank, formed by the liberal spirit of Alexander Davison, Esq. The great celebrity of this magnificent assemblage precludes encomium in this announcement; to mention the esteemed names of the late President West, Singleton, Copley (Death of Chatham) Henry Tresham, Gainsborough, Morland, Westall (the Baron discovering the Great Charter of English Liberties) Devis, Northcote, Robert Smirke, and David Wilkie, will suffice to give the Public an idea of the excellent works it contains; works that may compete with those of any masters of any school in Europe. The Public will be gratified with three days' exhibition previous to the sale, when descriptive Catalogues may be had, at 1s. each, at the Room in Maddox-street, and of Mr. Stanley, 21, Old Bond-street.

THE UNIQUE AND SPLENDID EFFECTS OF FONTHILL ABBEY.

MR. PHILLIPS most respectfully notifies, that on Monday, 16th June, 1823, and every following day (Sundays excepted) may be VIEWED until the commencement of the AUCTION at the Abbey, on TUESDAY the 9th of SEPTEMBER next, and about Thirty following Days (Sundays excepted) at Twelve for One precisely each day, the extensive assemblage of costly and interesting PROPERTY which adorns this magnificent structure; embracing part of the Furniture; the Library of 20,000 volumes; the Books of Prints, Missals and Manuscripts, the Persian and Chinese Drawings; the collection of Gallery and Cabinet Paintings and Drawings, by the most esteemed masters of the Italian, Dutch, Flemish, and British Schools; the Bijouterie, composed of precious Gems; the inimitable Carvings in Ivory, by Fiamingo and Benvenuto Cellini; the Bronzes and Marbles; the matchless collection of raised gold Japan, and elegantly mounted Agates; the rare Oriental, Japan, and Sevres China; the sumptuously gilt and chased Plate, the ancient Stained Glass; the ebony, amber, Florentine and Buhl Cabinets; the Miniatures, Cameos, and Intaglios; the miscellaneous elegancies and objects of taste and virtù; and also part of the household Linen, and cellar of Wines.

Every one who considers the brilliant talents, the refined taste in arts, sciences, and literature, and immense wealth of the late Proprietor of Fonthill, will be prepared to anticipate the beauty and value of this extraordinary and interesting Collection; which has been formed with the utmost care, in the course of a period of forty years, by the choicest selections from every cabinet in Europe; and which, as the possession of an individual, certainly stands unrivalled in this or any other country; and on which an expenditure has been made far exceeding one hundred thousand pounds!

The arrangements for viewing the effects to be disposed of by public auction upon the spot, it is hoped will be found unexceptionable, every effort having been made for the purpose of preventing inconvenience to persons coming from a distance, in whatever direction, as well as for the accommodation of visitors while on the premises.

It is presumed that not less than two days will be sufficient for viewing the numerous objects for sale within the Abbey, together with the extensive Pleasure Grounds; especially if the exterior Drives round the nine thousand acres shall be included in such view; and with reference to this latter object, it may be well to announce, that Guides will be in readiness to conduct such persons as may wish to avail themselves of their assistance.

Tickets for viewing (at one guinea each, for two persons) may be had at the Abbey Gates; the Beckford Arms, Fonthill Park; the Lamb Inn, Hindon; Messrs. Brodie and Mr. Earle's Libraries, Salisbury; Mr. Skelton's Library, Southampton; White Lion, and York Hotels, Bath; Mr. Frost's Library, Bristol; Mr. Thomas's Library, Weymouth; Mr. Rutter's Library, Shaftesbury; Bath Arms, Warminster; Crown, Blandford; the Black Horse, Antelope, White Hart, and Lamb Inns, Salisbury; Gazette Office, Devizes; King's Arms, Dorchester; and at Mr. Phillips's, No. 73, New Bond-street, London, where Catalogues may also be had in a few days.

Mr. Phillips respectfully pledges himself that the sale will absolutely take place on the day now fixed.

London: printed and published by JOHN HUNT, at the Examiner Office, No. [illegible] Catharine-street, Strand, London.—Price 7d.